"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain Thursday; Friday probably fair and slightly warmer; moderate east winds.
Full weather report see Page 8.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,577. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

BEATTIE WITNESS SAW MAN WITH GUN

Tells Court of Bearded Stranger Such as Beattie Described, Seen on Day of Murder.

ANOTHER ALSO SAW A MAN

Had a Beard, but No Gun—Prosecution Witnesses Contradict Boy's Story of Many Blood Spots.

CHESTERFIELD COURT HOUSE, Va., Aug. 30.—Testimony corroborative of the story told by Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., that a bearded highwayman killed his wife with a shotgun was introduced by the defense in the Beattie trial to-day when W. R. Holland, who lives in the vicinity of the Midlothian Turnpike where the murder occurred, declared that he had seen a bearded man with a shotgun there about five hours before the tragedy. It was the first move of the defense, after the prosecution rested its case at noon to-day, to establish the veracity of the prisoner. Eugene Henshaw, a farmer who travels the Midlothian Turnpike daily, testified that he also saw a strange-looking man without a gun prowling around on three different days before the murder. It is reported to-night that the prosecution is ready, when its time for rebuttal arrives, to put on the stand a man who passed along the railroad tracks where Holland said he saw a man with a shotgun, and that the new witness will say he was squirrel hunting that day.

The defense summoned many witnesses. Besides the testimony regarding the bearded man, expert testimony was introduced as to the bouncing qualities of an automobile similar to that driven by Beattie, to account for the jolting from the fall of the shotgun placed in a rear seat by Beattie, according to his story, after the encounter with the alleged highwayman.

Did Gun Fall from Auto?

The prosecution attacked this line of evidence on cross-examination. It contended that the railroad crossing, where Beattie says the gun must have been thrown from the car, was a smooth one, and that the jolt which might have resulted from crossing the tracks where the rails are exposed would necessarily have tossed the weapon forward from the running instead of directly sideways parallel with the track where the gun was found. The idea of the prosecution has been to make it appear that Beattie himself slowed down at the crossing and threw the gun to one side on his way to the Owen home with his dead wife.

The defense also sought to show that being held up by highwaymen while loitering in this vicinity was not an unusual occurrence and put on the stand a chauffeur who related an experience with a highwayman a year ago. The Commonwealth's attorneys objected to the testimony as irrelevant. Judge Watson ruled that unless a great many instances could be pointed to showing holdups of a similar character to the one described by the prisoner, evidence as to a single incident of the kind would be ruled out. The defense announced that it intended to give other instances later.

Paul Beattie also was recalled to the stand and confronted with witnesses with the purpose of discrediting his veracity. The prosecution introduced the testimony witnesses, detectives and [illegible] whom contradicted the testimony of the youth, Alexander Robertson, as to the additional blood spots upon the road near the scene of the murder.

Counsel attacked the declaration of William Talley that he had heard on the night of the murder a shot and the cry of a woman on the Midlothian Turnpike. Several witnesses testified that shortly after the murder, when Beattie was with Talley and others, nothing was heard of a woman screaming.

Witness Causes Laughter.

Talley, put on the stand William [illegible], a man of 45 years of age, to [illegible] the truthfulness and character of Talley. Pemberton's own mentality was questioned by Mr. Wendenburg for the prosecution.

"Are you right in your mind?" he asked.

"What do you mean, am I crazy?" said Pemberton.

"Didn't you have nine cats chained in your room in your house once?" asked the prosecutor.

"No."

"Well, weren't there pictures taken of them?"

The witness fidgeted and began to show embarrassment. He turned to Mr. Wendenburg savagely, exclaiming: "Say, man, are you trying to [illegible] me? You are talking out [illegible]."

He continued talking rapidly, but his remarks were drowned in the laughter of the courtroom. Even after Judge Watson had restored order the witness talked on in lightning-like speed until the court ordered him to stop. The prisoner joined in the laughter and was the last to regain his composure.

Cash-seeking roads gave the principal [illegible] in the trial, including Judge Watson, and a number of witnesses, much difficulty in reaching the Court House. At 10 o'clock, an hour for the opening of court, only a few people had arrived. Then a long string of automobiles [illegible] an almost continuous stream of water which hid the road in places, and when the first few cars reached the Court House, the muddy passengers made haste to [illegible]. Several machines were stuck in the road, and carriages were in demand. Court actually convened at 10:35. The Commonwealth, which had occupied a week in placing its case before the jury, produced to-day fourteen witnesses, mostly county detectives, to contradict the testimony of young Alexander Robertson as to the presence of more than one blood spot on the Midlothian Turnpike where Mrs. Beattie was killed. The significance of the lad's declaration that if it should be proved that there were many blood spots on the road, it would lend support to the contention of the defense that the first pool of blood came from the machine from the dying woman, who was alleged by [illegible] to have been shot while in the car. The prosecution wished to show that there was but one blood spot, that blood could have oozed from the car, and that the large pool resulted from the shooting of Mrs. Beattie while [illegible] standing either on the running board or in the road.

Found No More Blood Spots.

At this point Detective Jarrell, who has been on the case for the prosecution since its inception, was first summoned.

"Did you look for any blood between the court house and the scene of the murder?"

"I did."

"On the night of the murder and all day [illegible], which was Wednesday."

"I left the jury whether there was any more blood spot."

"There was none. If there had been I would have been bound to see it. I walked down that road, I reckon, more than any other man. I couldn't find but one."

"Do you know that Alexander Robertson found there were any more blood spots?"

"I hadn't found any, and I had told him generally that I paid no attention to what any one said."

The machine was brought to

Continued on Page 2.

HOMECOMERS CROWD LINERS

Number of First Cabin Passengers on the Olympic Breaks the Record.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Three liners, each crowded to its uttermost capacity, carrying altogether between 4,000 and 5,000 passengers, sailed from Southampton to-day for New York. They were the White Star liner Olympic, with nearly 2,000 persons on board; the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, and the North German Lloyd vessel Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The London passengers for all three vessels left Waterloo at about the same time, necessitating nine special trains to get them to Southampton. Not for a long time had such animated scenes been witnessed at the London & Southwestern Railway terminus.

The Olympic carries many notable persons returning home after vacations. They include George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, who has refused all requests for interviews on the labor situation or anything else. Just before he boarded the train THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent made a final effort, suggesting that he was the one man in America whose views would be read with interest. "And I'm the one man with sense enough to keep silent," said Mr. Baer, laughingly, adding, "we shall know more about it when our agreement runs out next April."

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the New York Public Service Commission, is much pleased with the failure of the attempt to obtain an injunction against the building of the new subway. "A number of other contracts will be awarded soon after I get back," were his parting words.

Edwin Gould returns far from pessimistic regarding American industrial conditions.

Others on board the Olympic are Hugh J. Chisholm, Paul D. Cravath, the Marchioness of Donegal, and Lady Idina Sackville, daughter of Earl de la Warr.

Sailing on the Amerika are Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, and Frank Taft.

The 700 first cabin passengers on the Olympic are a record number for the westbound Atlantic voyage.

LUSITANIA RACING THIS WAY.

Expected Late To-morrow Night and Will Start Back Sunday.

The Cunard liner Lusitania, which sailed from Queenstown at 4 A. M. on Monday, is being driven at top speed across the Atlantic and is expected to arrive here late to-morrow night or early on Saturday morning, and will be unloaded and coaled and loaded again by 6 P. M. Sunday night, when she will start away again for Fishguard and Liverpool. It is understood that Collector Loeb will give a permit to the Cunard Line agents here to bring the Lusitania up to her pier whatever time she arrives to-morrow night.

She is expected to arrive at Liverpool early on Saturday and leave there again for New York at midnight the same day or early Sunday with a full complement of passengers in all classes. With moderate weather over the short course she should be back here again on Friday morning, Sept. 15, which will make a record of eighteen days in which the liner will have crossed three times, including stops in New York, Queenstown, Fishguard, and Liverpool.

APPRAISERS' STORES THEFT.

Arrest of James Prin May Explain Loss of Mrs. J. P. Morgan's Ring.

James Prin of 59 Watts Street, who has been in the employ of the Government for several years as an opener and packer in the Appraiser's Stores at Christopher and Washington Streets, was brought before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday on the charge of having stolen merchandise placed in the Public Stores for appraisement and examination. It is expected that the theft of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan's diamond ring while it was in the Appraiser's stores will be explained by this arrest. It is alleged that whenever an article was abstracted a ticket would be inserted, stating that the Customs officials had on opening the packages found the stolen articles missing. An investigation resulted, in which the importers and Customs agents took part. By the time it was completed suspicion of the Appraiser's stores had died away.

Assistant United States District Attorney Carl E. Whitney, who appeared against Prin, said that the thefts, of which he is charged, had been going on since December, 1909, and though he was at present held only for taking goods valued at $50, he wanted him put under $25,000 bail.

Commissioner Alexander said that he could on the specific charge hold Prin in only $5,000, and Mr. Whitney replied that in that case he would have to draw up further charges.

Prin was arrested by Special Agents Craft and Dyer of the Department of Justice, and was very much surprised. He at first endeavored to resist, but was easily subdued by the Special Agents and Marshal Menkel's men. In his complaint Mr. Whitney states that the sources of his information were derived from the conversations with Appraiser Bird and others. In default of bail Prin was locked up in the Tombs.

DOCTOR SUED FOR $100,000.

Mrs. Andrus and Husband Say Her Leg Was Badly Set.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—Dr. Winfield S. Smith of Brookline is the defendant in two suits for $50,000 each, as a result of his alleged failure to treat properly the leg of Emma J. Andrus of New York when it was broken March 11, 1910.

Mrs. Andrus alleges that she employed Dr. Smith to attend her and set the broken bones. He did the work, she asserts, in such a manner that the bones did not set. She says the leg became poisoned, grew sore, and has become shorter, with the result that she has been unable to use it up to the present time.

William M. Andrus of New York is the plaintiff in the second action, which is for $50,000. He says that he is the husband of Mrs. Andrus, and that as a result of the manner in which her broken leg was treated he has been put to much expense. He asked the sum specified as compensation for the money he has expended and will have to continue to expend for medical treatment for his wife in consequence of her disability and for the loss of her services.

Dr. Smith has an office at 107 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, and lives at 1,070 Beacon Street, Brookline. He is one of the best-known physicians and surgeons in this fashionable district, and has a large and lucrative practice in the Back Bay section and in Brookline.

It is stated that the treatment on account of which suit was brought was undergone by Mrs. Andrus during a visit to Boston last year, when she met with an accident resulting in the fracture of the leg.

STENO. LABOR DAY AT VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
Through Compartment Cars Daily. 3:55 P. M. Pennsylvania Station.

MOB BATTLES IN RAIN TO SEE PRIZEFIGHT

10,000 Squeeze Into Madison Square Garden and 5,000 Storm Entrances in Vain.

SEEK TO RUSH THE GATES

Police Reserves of Many Precincts Out to Restore Order—Many Complaints Against the Management.

Madison Square Garden, where Matt Wells, the English lightweight fought and defeated "Knockout" Brown last night, was stormed for more than an hour after 7:30 o'clock by an excited crowd which fought and struggled to reach the doors, waving bills, some of them with yellow backs, and offering almost any price for admission to the fight. The management was swept off its feet by the unexpected demonstration, and only the arrival of the police reserves from eleven precincts, including almost every station on the east and west sides from Mulberry Street as far north as West Forty-seventh Street, prevented the excited fight enthusiasts from rushing the doors and forcing a way inside the Garden, where 10,000 already filled the seats to overflowing.

It had been expected that the rain, which was falling heavily when the doors were opened about 7 o'clock, would keep many persons who otherwise would have been in attendance away from the fight. The size of the crowd which gathered revealed the attitude of the New York public toward boxing exhibitions. Except for the bouts at the Fairmont A. C. on Tuesday evening, the Matt Wells-"Knockout" Brown fight was the first which has been held in this city under the new boxing law, which permits public fights of a kind. It was by far the most important fight which has been staged within the confines of New York for many months, and the number of persons who shoved and jostled one another about the entrances to Madison Square Garden showed that a large share of New York's public is enthusiastic over glove fights.

By the time the doors were opened there already was a line of waiting "fans," most of them in front of the Twenty-sixth Street entrance, which leads to the gallery, and consequently lower-priced seats. Most of those who stood in line held their tickets in their hands, though there were those there also who clutched $1 bills and hoped for luck in obtaining good seats.

They rushed forward the instant the doors were opened and one by one commenced to pass into the Garden. At the main entrance in Madison Avenue similar, though somewhat more orderly crowd was pressing on the gates, eager to get to their ring-side seats and other points of vantage. As rapidly as possible the crowd was admitted, but very quickly it became evident that a much larger throng than had been anticipated had determined to take advantage of the new boxing law which permitted them to purchase tickets at the door and enjoy a prizefight without the formality or pretense of joining a club.

There were only about 20 policemen on hand to manage the crowd, and within a few minutes after the opening of the doors they found themselves powerless to prevent the excited ticket holders and those anxious to purchase tickets from rushing the ticket booths and gates, Madison Avenue, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-sixth Streets rapidly filled with eager fans and each Subway train deposited additional enthusiasts at Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth Streets, till presently a stream of hurrying men was making its way along all these thoroughfares to Madison Avenue. So great were the crowds that the streets practically were blocked to other traffic.

Meantime trouble had arisen at the Twenty-sixth Street entrance. Few persons were being admitted at the gate, and through the crowd the rumor was circulating that the management had increased the price of gallery seats from $1 to $3.

"What about us who hold tickets already?" shouted several men, and they tried to push through the crowd to put their query to the attendants at the gates.

"No more $1 tickets will be accepted," came back the shouts through the crowd. "It's $3 or nothing, now."

Meantime, man after man was passing through the gate, while behind them disgruntled ticket holders charged that they were ones who had paid $3 for their admission, and the others rightfully should have been held back till prior ticket holders had been admitted. Dissatisfaction gave way quickly to anger, and there soon was a struggling mob in front of the entrance, those holding tickets having determined to assert by force their right to entrance.

Some one notified the police of the fights which were occurring in Twenty-sixth Street, and word was sent from Police Headquarters to Inspector Leahy and the Captains of all the precincts north of Mulberry Street and south of Forty-seventh Street, to hurry to the Garden with their reserves. Many of them came in automobiles, commandeered for the occasion, for the notice to Headquarters had it that already an actual riot was in progress in the street.

More than 200 policemen armed with nightsticks reached the Garden within a few minutes, and police lines were stretched instantly, as at a fire, all about the Garden, cutting off Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, Madison and Fourth Avenues from traffic, though a few persons were allowed to pass through Twenty-seventh Street, and some traffic, which the police could feel assured was not headed for the Garden, was permitted to use Madison and Fourth Avenues, being compelled, however, to hurry past the Garden entrances.

By the time of the arrival of the police the crowd in front of the main entrance in Madison Avenue had grown to as large proportions as that which had filled Twenty-sixth Street, and through this crush of pushing and shoving men the police forced a way to the very entrance of the Garden. In the lobby the crowd was just as dense as in the street, and the gate tenders were having their hands full in trying to keep the crowd passing them, singly and in order.

At each instant the crowd would start forward, its pressure threatening to throw the gatemen from their posts or to sweep the gates clear of the floor. Through the crowd rushed ticket speculators demanding and getting $10, $15, and $20 for ringside seats. But even with the coveted ticket in his hand, the possessor frequently found himself powerless to reach the gates.

Through this crowd the police, with drawn nightsticks, charged as they had through the mob in the streets. They took possession of the gates and drove the crowd into some sort of order. When the ticket takers found themselves hard pressed the policemen, holding their nightsticks in one hand, even took tickets with the other, putting themselves for the moment at the disposal of the fight management.

By 8 o'clock, when the preliminaries were scheduled to start, it was estimated that a crowd of more than 10,000 was inside the Garden, while outside some 5,000 more men clamored for admittance. By this time, however, the police had got the crowd in some sort of order. Lines were formed and as fast as room could be found inside those holding tickets were admitted to the seats.

Until 11 o'clock, however, the policemen did not leave their posts, and until this time a large part of the crowd still hung about the Garden, eagerly inquiring each instant how the fight was progressing.

TO RELIEVE INSOMNIA take half a teaspoonful Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of water before retiring.—Adv.

Drama on Board Submarine Boats

Adventure and heroism among those who risk their lives on these tiny war terrors—will be told in

Next Sunday's Times

GATES TRUSTED SON, FORTUNE NOT TIED UP

Will Divides $38,000,000, Less a Few Legacies, Between His Widow and Charles G. Gates.

NEPHEW CAN WIN $250,000

Must Get a College Degree—Blind Sister of Mrs. Gates Gets $100,000 —Valet Gets $10,000.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 30.—John W. Gates did not leave his millions to be held in trust. He did not fear, as reported, that his son Charles G. Gates might imperil others who had invested on his father's advice. This was the information made public by relatives to-day. On the contrary, just before he breathed his last the financier declared that he had every faith in his son.

"Charley is all right," he is said by relatives to have declared on his deathbed. "I know him better than any one else; he can handle money all right. It won't go to his head."

Mr. Gates's will is to be probated in New York on Oct. 2, according to relatives in St. Charles, Ill. By its terms Mr. Gates's entire wealth, $38,000,000, except a number of minor legacies to valued friends and distant relatives, goes to Mr. Gates's widow and to Charles G. Gates.

Mr. Gates, however, left a million dollars to friends and distant relatives. He made numerous bequests, and his valet, his butler, and the wife of his stenographer were among the many to whom he left legacies.

Henry Baker, 20 years old, of St. Charles, a nephew of Gates by marriage, gets $250,000 if he goes through college. He gets $10,000 at once to pay for his college course. In the little village of St. Charles more than half a million dollars goes to relatives of Mr. Gates's wife, for whom the financier had a deep affection. He delighted in showing favors to her kin during his lifetime.

Those in St. Charles he remembered are:

Henry Baker, 20 years old, a nephew of Mr. Gates's wife, $250,000 on completing his course in college.

Edward J. Baker, brother of Mr. Gates's wife, $50,000 cash and a $6,000 farm, and to his wife, Mrs. E. J. Baker, $25,000.

Mrs. Laverne Baker Angel, blind sister of Mrs. Gates, $100,000.

Dolores Angel, ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. Laverne Angel, $100,000 in trust.

William Kruder, Mr. Gates's valet, New York, 10,000.

George Bennett, New York, Mr. Gates's butler, $5,000.

John J. Mitchell, banker, Chicago, $10,000.

Dimmit Hutchins, lawyer, Chicago, $10,000.

W. H. Cullinane, Houston, Texas, President of the Texas Oil Company, $10,000.

Sherburn Gates, Durand, Mich., Mr. Gates's uncle, $10,000 farm.

William Gates, son of Sherburn Gates, $1,000.

Three daughters of Sherburn Gates, $1,000 each.

Mrs. Harry Evans, New York, widow of Mr. Gates's stenographer, $10,000.

At Port Arthur, Texas, among important bequests is one of $150,000 to the Mary Gates Memorial Hospital, named for the dead mother of the late Mr. Gates. Another bequest, estimated by relatives to-day at about $50,000, is made in the name of Mary Gates to the Methodist Episcopal Mission Board of the Nation.

Young Baker, the twenty-year-old lad who is to go through college to get the $250,000, declares he will win the fortune. He is reported to be engaged to Miss Nina Carlson, 17 years old, daughter of a St. Charles planomaker.

"I don't intend to go to school down East," said young Baker, in discussing his plans. "There is too much of that nobility racket down there to suit me. I intend to go to the University of Chicago or the University of Wisconsin."

Mrs. Gates, widow of Mr. Gates, will not leave New York City. She likes New York and will make it her home, according to relatives.

Mr. Gates did not want to be brought back to Illinois to be buried. Before he died he talked over with his wife the matter of his burial and decided that he would "rest easier if he were near the scene of battle." He meant Wall Street.

WATCHING AN ART DEALER.

Collector Loeb Suspicious of an American in Paris Since "Mona Lisa" Theft.

William J. Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port of New York, said yesterday that an American art dealer who is now in Europe was being carefully watched by agents of the United States Treasury abroad and also the French detectives under the belief that he was concerned in the disappearance of the famous "Mona Lisa" from the gallery of the Louvre in Paris a short time ago.

Mr. Loeb said that this knowing man was a native of one of the large Western cities.

"It is possible," the Collector went on to say, "that his presence in Paris at the time the picture was stolen was purely a coincidence, but we have been informed that he was a close student of the 'Mona Lisa' and had talked a great deal about it.

"We expected that he would arrive here yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. as he had booked for that vessel, but he was not on board."

Mr. Loeb added that in his opinion it would be very difficult to smuggle the masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci into this country as it was painted on wood and not on canvas. All vessels arriving from Europe would be thoroughly searched, he said.

The Oceanic, which arrived yesterday from Southampton via Cherbourg with 700 cabin passengers, was carefully searched by a special staff of inspectors detailed for the duty by Gen. Henry, the surveyor of the Port, in addition to the detectives employed by the White Star Line.

TO FLY DOWN MISSISSIPPI.

$15,000 for Aviator Making Flight from Minneapolis to New Orleans.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—H. A. Tuttle, President of the Commerce Club, was elected Vice President of the association proposing an aeroplane flight from Minneapolis to New Orleans, and $3,000 was guaranteed as Minneapolis's share in a $15,000 purse with which to reward the aviator.

It is said the action of the Commerce Club assures the undertaking of the flight, the object of which is to focus attention on the Mississippi River simultaneously with the opening of the Deep Waterways Convention in Chicago in October.

DECLARES GERMANY CANNOT AFFORD WAR

New York Banker Now in Berlin Says She Is Only Putting Up a Gigantic Bluff.

OWES IMMENSE SUMS ABROAD

French Bankers Among Her Chief Creditors and Their Credits Would Cease the Moment War Began.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—"There will be no war over Morocco. Germany is putting up one of the most gigantic bluffs on record."

This is the summary of the existing international situation that was given to-day to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by a prominent official of a New York banking company, who has been in intimate touch with the leaders of the German financial world for the past fortnight. For obvious reasons he declines to permit the publication of his name. He said:

"German financiers assure me that war cannot possibly eventuate from the Moroccan crisis, unless, of course, some sudden and wholly unexpected 'volcanic eruption' should lead to it. German diplomacy is maintaining an ostensibly stiff-necked and uncompromising attitude in dealing with France, but the German Government knows very well that the Fatherland was never less ready than at the present moment to court the incalculable risks of a great international conflagration. Her financial and industrial situation simply will not permit it.

"My German banking friends do not mean to intimate that the country's condition is at all unsound. What they mean is that Germany owes colossal sums abroad, notably to French bankers. These credits would cease automatically the moment war began. Germany would then suddenly be called upon to meet enormous obligations in all directions. Her economic fabric would be paralyzed at a blow. Her huge export trade would be arrested. The pioneer work of years would be undone.

"Germany is trading and developing her industries to an incredible extent on borrowed foreign capital. Her indebtedness to French banks alone probably amounts to over $100,000,000. Some of her banks recently even obtained capital in the United States.

"German financiers, who would have the last word if it really came to a question of war, know all this, and they declare that war is not dreamed of."

BELGIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

Much Activity on Frontiers—Disquieting Rumors as to Situation.

LIEGE, Aug. 30.—An intense sensation has been created among the Belgian people, especially near the boundaries of France and Germany, by the hurrying precautions which are being put into effect by the Belgian Government.

A military council was held yesterday at the villa of Lieut. Gen. Hellebaut, the Minister of War, at which the commandants of all the frontier defenses, together with other military authorities, were present.

The conference was called to consider measures to preserve the neutrality of this country in the event of war between France and Germany, so as to prevent the violation of Belgian territory by either combatant, or by Great Britain, should that country become involved in the conflict. Nothing so far has been disclosed regarding the decision of the council.

Great military activity has been shown during the past two days. Large supplies of shell for the frontier forts and of rifle ammunition have been sent forward, and aditional batteries of artillery and rapid-fire guns have been shipped to reinforce the posts on all roads leading to the German frontier.

Specific instructions, it is understood, have been sent to the commanders of troops concerning the blowing up of bridges and the destruction of railways should war be declared.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—Two special trains carrying sixty field guns, twelve Hotchkiss guns, and five carloads of ammunition arrived at Namur, a strongly fortified city, thirty-six miles southeast of Brussels, to-day from Antwerp.

The Government appears to be making numerous rearrangements in the army, especially strengthening the Eastern garrisons.

Disquieting rumors are afloat as to the prospects of war between France and Germany.

Several Belgian journals affirm that the French Minister of War has caused the attention of the Belgian Government to be directed to the weakness and neglected condition of this country's defenses on the German frontier.

GERMANS BLAME BRITAIN.

Protest Against Her Attitude—Want Territory in Morocco.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Members of the Pan-German Union held a packed mass meeting to-night and adopted a resolution demanding either France's complete recognition of the Algeciras act or Germany's acquisition of similar rights in Western Morocco to those which France claims elsewhere in that country. The resolution strongly condemned intervention in the dispute by "a third power."

An inspired article in the Lokal Anzeiger also protests vigorously against what it terms the unjustifiably threatening attitude adopted by Great Britain. It declares, moreover, that Germany was never desirous of obtaining a footing in Morocco, and hints that the details of an agreement would occupy a long period, even should the French proposals about to be presented by Ambassador Cambon be generally acceptable to Germany.

ELECTRIC FAN FOR QUEEN.

Gold Mounted One Made in Pittsfield for Queen Mary.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—The General Electric Works here have just finished an electric fan for Queen Mary of England. It will be used to dry her hair after a shampoo.

It is mounted in gold and has an ebony switch. It is the most costly electric fan ever manufactured in this country, and was specially designed for use in keeping with the royal

FOR MADERO UNANIMOUSLY.

Progressives Nominate Him — Fight Over Vice Presidency.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30.—With no dissenting voice, Francisco I. Madero, Jr., to-day received the nomination of the Progressive Party for the Presidency, but Francisco Vasques Gomez, his old running mate and erstwhile agent of the revolution at Washington, was grilled by partisans of three other candidates for the Vice Presidency.

When the convention adjourned to-night José Pino Suarez continued the favorite for the Vice Presidency, with Alfredo Robles Dominguez as second choice. A ballot to-night would probably have resulted in a division of honors for third place between Gomez and Fernando Iglesias Calderon.

GETS $5,000,000 SCHOOL.

Ragland, Ala., Chosen as Site for Rich Donors' Institution.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Ragland, Ala., will get the $5,000,000 industrial school for white children, which is to be established by the Southern Bureau of Education with funds to be given by John D. Rockefeller, the Russell Sage Foundation, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and others. This was decided at a meeting in Nashville last night of the Board of Directors of the bureau.

Ragland offered 5,000 acres for the site, 200 lots in town, water power, and other considerations. The location is about forty miles from Birmingham.

BIGGEST COAL SHIPMENT.

8,000,000 Bushels on Way Down River from Pittsburgh District.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30.—The largest coal shipment in the history of the Pittsburgh district and the Ohio River is under way bound for Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Orleans. The shipment aggregates 8,000,000 bushels.

On account of recent excessive rains the rivers are rising rapidly at all points. At a number of places a small flood stage is anticipated within a short time.

Upward of 1,500 rivermen are employed in order to get the big coal fleets away, while several thousand coal miners, employed by river coal companies, are assured steady work for many months to come.

MAKE WRECK VICTIMS PAY.

New Haven Charges Passengers of Saybrook Express for Keeping Baggage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 30.—When passengers of the Saybrook express, which was wrecked near Middletown on Sunday night, causing the death of one man and injuries to sixty, called for their baggage at Hartford to-day a bill for storage was presented to each of them. They protested that it was not their fault that their baggage had been wrecked and then delayed, but they were told that orders had been given to charge them the usual storage for baggage uncalled for after twenty-four hours.

The passengers started a round robin protest which they have sent to the general offices of the railroad in this city. Some of them also have sent letters declaring that their baggage was damaged in the wreck and demanding reparation.

The railroad company picked up the baggage after the wreck Sunday night and sent it to Hartford. The passengers did not receive word until to-day where their baggage had been taken. They say that they would have called for it before had they known where to apply.

GORMAN WINS BY ONE VOTE.

Senator Lee, His Opponent, to Contest Maryland Democratic Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30.—In the closest primary ever held in this State and by grace of the new apportionment under the recent census, Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, on the face of the returns, defeated Senator Blair Lee for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination by the narrow margin of one vote, the convention figures being given as 65 to 64. Under the old census the vote in the convention would have been a tie.

Through the closeness of the vote in several counties, however, and the incompleteness of returns in some sections, the Lee leaders declined to concede Gorman's victory, and announced their intention of contesting it to the very last vote.

The Lee leaders have been in conference throughout the day, and it was rumored that they had decided to carry the contest to the floor of the convention. While the organization carried the city the prestige of United States Senator John Walter Smith as State leader suffered a blow, five of the eastern shore counties having slipped from his grasp.

The State Canvassing Board meets to-morrow, and both sides have engaged counsel to watch the count in a number of districts.

COL. ASTOR READY TO WED.

His Marriage Settlement Upon Miss Force Signed at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—When it was learned to-day that Col. John Jacob Astor had settled a large amount of cash and securities on his fiancée, Miss Madeleine Talmage Force, Newport, society became positive that the Astor-Force wedding might be announced hourly and could be expected at the latest within a few days. The marriage settlement made by the head of the house of Astor is always the last act before his marriage. This settlement had been traditional in the Astor family. Its purpose is to have the future wife release her right of dower in the estate, so that it may be transmitted without the deduction of a widow's third or diminution in realty to the next heir. A similar settlement was made on Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, the Colonel's first wife.

The release of Miss Force and the settlement on her by Col. Astor were signed on Monday, it was reliably learned to-day at Sunset Ridge, the Summer residence of Lewis Cass Ledyard in Newport. Mr. Ledyard was counsel for Col. Astor and ex-Supreme Court Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve for Miss Force and her father, William H. Force, in the negotiations which fixed the amount of the settlement. The amount is known only to the principals and their representatives in the negotiations. The United Trust Company of New York is named as trustee under the settlement.

Col. Astor, Mr. Force, and Miss Force were aboard Col. Astor's yacht Noma when it anchored off East Twenty-second Street yesterday morning. All refused to discuss the date of the wedding. Col. Astor declared it had not been fixed. The yacht left the anchorage of the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon without its destination being announced.

Mr. Keene Examined by X-Ray.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A telegram from London says that the physicians attending James R. Keene to-day made use of the X-Ray. They did not arrive at a decision as to whether it would be necessary to perform an operation. Mr. Keene passed a comfortable night and was feeling better to-day.

SEE NEW YORK AT ITS BEST. Special Excursion Sept. 4 to 9 inclusive. Best 4 days in New York. Only $12.50. Adv.

ITALIAN CRIMES BAFFLE POLICE

Killings, Kidnappings, and Bomb Outrages Increase and Blackmailers Flourish.

POLICE SYSTEM BLAMED

Half a Dozen Men, Properly Trained, Could Stop It All, Says ex-Deputy Flynn.

ITALIAN CONSUL AROUSED

Calls for List of Italian Homicides—Head of Detective Bureau Blames Lax Federal Inspection Methods.

With bomb outrages and homicides of almost daily occurrence, and even the police ready to admit that a reign of terror exists in the various Italian settlements, there were evidences yesterday of great activity at Police Headquarters.

True, no arrests of bomb throwers or kidnappers were reported, but Inspector Hughes, head of the Detective Bureau, says he has every man available working day and night, and the smallest clew is followed.

The situation, it is agreed, is critical, and while Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, in charge of all detective work, says his department is far from being helpless, he admits being greatly handicapped by the Italian victims themselves. The wrecking of the front of Charles Romo's grocery store at Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, when four big hotels in the neighborhood were shaken by the explosion, and another explosion under the doorstep of Antonio Capace's grocery store and bakery at 232 East Twenty-ninth Street, were special causes yesterday of official vigor. Romo's place was blown up at 1:40 o'clock yesterday morning, and Capace's forty minutes earlier.

The first thing Inspector Hughes did on reaching Police Headquarters yesterday morning was to call into his office practically all the Italian-speaking detectives in the city, about seventy-five in number. These are the men who made up the once-famous Italian Detective Bureau. As rapidly as possible the men were assigned to the various outrages, and hurried out to find and follow clues.

But the most recent outrages did not altogether explain the redoubled energy of the police. The Italian Consul General, Signor G. Fara Forni, said early in the day that he had written to Police Commissioner Waldo, asking for a list of the Italian homicides in this city between Jan. 1 and July 1 this year. He declared he had not done this at the request of his Government, but in pursuance of a policy he had followed for years. It showed, however, that he, as the eye of his Government in this city, was watching the situation. He said later in the day that the police were, in his judgment, largely responsible for not preventing many of the crimes against Italian residents committed by other Italians.

Kidnapped Boy Back?

Developments came quickly and from an unforeseen direction in the case of Vincenzo Sabella, Jr., the seven-year-old son of an Elizabeth Street merchant, reported to the police on Aug. 26 as having been kidnapped on July 31, nearly a month before. After many efforts by the detectives to obtain from the elder Sabella the threatening Black Hand letters and other evidence against the kidnappers in his possession, the Headquarters men were told on Monday and Tuesday to come back on Wednesday and Sabella would tell them all. They went bright and early yesterday. Sabella saw them, his face blank, his manner indifferent. Curtly he informed them that he had burned the threatening letters, and that, after all, his child had not been kidnapped. That was all the satisfaction they got. An hour later, when they reported to Inspector Hughes, they were as much in the dark as ever as to what had become of the boy. Inspector Hughes said that for the life of him he couldn't see through the case. Of course, the supposition is that Sabella has paid some part, at least, of the $10,000 demanded of him, and the kidnappers have returned the boy. Interviewers sought out Sabella, but got little for their pains. The squat, muscular grocer was found in the back of his store, writing busily in a big checkbook.

"Any news of your son?" he was asked.

"What son?" he demanded angrily.

"Vincenzo, the stolen boy, of course," he was told.

"Who says he was stolen?" he asked again showing a rise of temper. When told the police said so, and that he himself had told them so, he denied it flatly. "Why do the newspapers print such things?" he wanted to know.

Later, when other reporters tried to get more from him he became threatening and wanted to throw some one out of the place, but apparently thought the better of it. But he shut up tight as a clam.

The police believe that Sabella found his boy at or near Long Branch. They are informed that he hurried there some time on Tuesday, after telling the police that he would see them next day and tell them all. But when he did see them yesterday he would say nothing, and appeared satisfied.

The case of little Pietro Quartrano, 119 Elizabeth Street, where the Sabellas are neighbors of the Sabellas, and the missing children once playmates, took a different turn. Leonardo Quartrano, fish peddler and father of the missing boy, talked freely with the detectives. He was willing to take an oath that he had received any threatening letters about the disappearance of his boy, or that he had expressed the fear that the boy had been drowned as a result of a row with some dago resulting in his death or removal to a hospital, of which the parents were ignorant. To satisfy him, Inspector Hughes ordered a thorough search of every tenement near the Quartranos, but no sign of the lad was found. The police cannot tell whether Quartrano is holding back information or not. If there has been a kidnapping, the detectives are getting no help from him.

Police Methods Blamed.

While the police openly declare that they should not be held responsible for this new outburst of bomb throwing and kidnapping on the ground that the law is against whom the crimes are committed refuse to give them the simplest aid, there are others who do not hold that the Police Department is blameless. Individuals in the department are not charged out for what they call but the management of the department in handling bomb throwing and kidnapping is declared indefensible.

One of these critics says: "Why, in the case of Detective Flynn, now dead, [illegible] William J. Flynn, now head of [illegible] Secret Service, [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illegible] Italian Squad [illeg

partment and in police circles throughout the country by his capture early in 1910 of the kidnappers of little Giuseppe Longo, a Brooklyn boy. The kidnappers in this case were caught red-handed with the boy in their possession. The success of Mr. Flynn's work was almost startling in its completeness. It had been years perhaps since kidnappers had been caught in such wise in this city. Three persons, a woman and two men, were tried, found guilty, and sent to Sing Sing for terms of imprisonment aggregating forty-nine years. Flynn's blow laid kidnapping low in this city for nearly a year and a half. In fact, it and bomb throwing, which is the strong arm of blackmailing, became almost unheard of crimes until after Flynn left the department.

Flynn Suggests a Remedy.

"The trouble is almost altogether with the management of the detectives," he said yesterday with the positiveness of a man who is sure he knows what he is talking about.

"The department ought to have men, not a great many, just a few capable men, who specialise in looking out for bomb throwers and kidnappers. The job isn't hard, and half a dozen good men are all that need be assigned to the work in Manhattan and the Bronx. But these men should not do anything else. The various methods of the blackmailing bomb throwers and kidnappers should be A. B. C's to them. Then they would get results. Take my own department here, for example. We are here to stamp out counterfeiting. Our men specialise in it. They must do that, and they must study counterfeiting until they know all the distinguishing tricks of the business. They know their work, and are expected to know it, no matter if they know nothing else. The result is that we have reduced counterfeiting to a minimum.

"Another trouble up at Police Headquarters is that the detectives do not follow their cases to the end. They take up a case and follow it as long as the newspapers are printing anything about it, but when it gets old and ceases to be of any interest to the papers the detectives drop it instantly. We don't work that way in the Secret Service here. We follow each case for years, or until it is cleared up, and the criminals know that."

Ex-Commissioner Flynn said he could not agree with Inspector Hughes that the root of the kidnapping evil was in Europe, from the ports of which ex-convicts were permitted by the American Government to come to these shores. He thought the immigration authorities now made an examination of the records of each immigrant, but did not know how efficient this service was. He thought the situation could readily be controlled from this side if the detectives were wisely directed.

Italian Consul's View.

Signor Forni, the Italian Consul General, also said the police here were mainly responsible. When asked yesterday afternoon where the remedy for all the admitted blackmailing, bomb throwing, and kidnapping could be found, he said:

"You should not come to me. You should go to your own police department."

He was told of the police contention that the members of the Italian community preyed upon by their countrymen refused to assist them in catching the criminals.

"The reason for that is that the police will not give the victims the proper protection. If the victims tell the police they receive threats from the blackmailers that they will be killed, the police do not put a man in front of their door to keep them from being hurt."

Signor Forni denied that ex-convicts are permitted by the Italian authorities to come to this country.

"If such come," he said, "they come not from the ports of Italy but from other ports of Europe like Havre. They would not be permitted to leave any port of Italy. One explanation of their entrance to this country is that the United States does not demand passports of immigrants."

The Italian Consul was quite sure that most of the criminal class from his country came from the southern section. He thought also that many of the criminals preyed upon their own kin, or at least were quite well acquainted with those they victimized.

Punishment Not Severe Enough.

Another Italian who condemned the police method of handling kidnapping and bomb-throwing cases, saying the department was not making good, was Signor Agostino De Biasi, editor in chief of Il Progresso Italo-Americano, a leading Italian newspaper published at 42 Duane Street.

"While I do not wish to attack the Police Department," said Signor De Biasi, "the detectives have only themselves to blame if the Italians who are being blackmailed will not aid them. They are afraid to tell them anything. If they do they are liable to be blown to pieces, for as soon as they speak to the detectives the newspapers know all about it. What ought to be done is to have a number of Italian detectives who can win the complete confidence of the law-abiding members of the Italian communities. Then, when there is a kidnapping or a threat for blackmailing purposes, these persons would be willing to meet the detectives in secret and help them in any way in their power."

He was sure the lack of co-operation on the part of the victims with the police was due largely to an inexcusable failure on the part of the police to afford proper protection to those threatened. He, too, thought many of the blackmailers were distant connections of the victims, and that in most cases the criminal Italian element came from Sicily or Southern Italy. He said, however, that kidnapping of children and blackmailing were unknown crimes in Italy, but were American institutions quickly learned by Italians admitted to this country.

"In Italy they stab and murder for revenge, but knidnap, never," he said. "As soon as they come over here, however, they find it easy to prey upon their people. If not actually encouraged in this crime, they are very slightly discouraged from it by the light penalties imposed by the laws of this country on those convicted. If kidnappers and blackmailers were sent away for life or long terms of imprisonment in accordance with the heinousness of the offense there would be much less outrages, and the victims would be more willing to aid the police, knowing that the convicted would not be out in a few months to claim their revenge with little fear of serious punishment."

Police Blames Federal Officers.

In this sentiment Signor De Biasi was in entire agreement with Inspector Hughes who holds both the laws and the police largely responsible for the prevalence of these Italian crimes. Inspector Hughes and his Chief, Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, however, stoutly held that proper protection was denied Italian victims of blackmailing.

"When an American were threatened with blackmail," said Commissioner Dougherty, "the first thing he would do would be to rush into this office with the letter, and the police to find the man who wrote it. He would help all he could, and in most cases there would be results in a few hours. But what can we do when almost all information regarding a crime is denied us? The present disposition of the detectives is entirely satisfactory. What good is there in having detectives come in here from all parts of the city every day to ask us what we have time to do each day? We can guess where he is."

Inspector Hughes remarked that in the Bronx, whose place was blown up Saturday morning, the man had been blackmailed and threatened for months. Now turns out, and had never reported it to the police.

"The ports of Europe are the places where the blackmailers get their severest punishment," Inspector Hughes went on. "Let the United States Government put capable men at all these ports of departure to refuse to permit from the home Government of any one an immigrant his police record. Criminals would then be kept out, and the importation of imported crimes by imported criminals would cease."

Recent Italian Outrages.

Here is a partial list of the bomb outrages and homicides since July 4:

July 4—Bomb exploded in hallway at 329 Seventh Street.

July 5—Bomb exploded in apartments of Giovanni Modonia at 236 Elizabeth Street.

July 11—Labatto, George, kills Cacciano at Astoria.

July 12—Bomb at Brothers' milk wagon depot, 20 Greenpoint Netherland.

July 13—Carmelo Bartholdi, shot through the window of home, 344 East 104th Street.

July 14—Salvatore Scaglia arrested in St. Louis in connection with shooting of Cardinali, forty-three wounds.

July 15—Bomb explodes in District Attorney Jerome's office, 32 Nassau Street, at noon; no damage done.

July 15—Bomb explodes at rear of home of Antonio Comporti, 328 East 107th Street.

July 20—Bomb explodes in vacant lot at Fifth Avenue, between 103d and 104th Streets, and in rear yard of tenement at 306 East 101st Street.

July 20—Bomb explodes in front of Charles Romeo's grocery store at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street; had received letters demanding $1,000.

Though the police have had some success in the homicide cases, notably in the case of Bartholdi Cardanali, whose murder is charged to Pellegrino Scaglia, so far as can be learned there has not been a single arrest in the two months for bomb throwing.

Not Planning Immigration Law Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A report from New York that the Federal Government is contemplating drastic restrictions on Italian immigration beginning Jan. 1 on account of criminal outrages frequent among immigrants from Italy is not credited here. It is pointed out that legislation would be necessary to effect any material change.

Already immigrants with police records are debarred, and that regulation is enforced as far as possible. Even legislation singling out Italians for particularly severe measures would lead to great diplomatic inconvenience owing to treaties with Italy on the subject.

BRINGING SCAGLIA BACK.

Detective Gets Out of St. Louis with Prisoner Accused of Murder Here.

Police Inspector Hughes, head of the Detective Bureau, received word last night from St. Louis that Detective Sergeant Cavone of this city is hurrying home with Pellegrino Scaglia, whom the police accuse of the murder of Bartholdi Cardinali on July 29.

Telegrams from St. Louis tell of a spectacular dash yesterday afternoon made by Detective Cavone with his prisoner out of St. Louis, across the State line into Illinois, just in time to prevent Scaglia's friends from taking other steps to block the bringing of this man to New York.

Scaglia had been arrested by the St. Louis police at the request of Inspector Hughes, but when Cavone arrived to bring him here his friends, through counsel, got a writ of habeas corpus and tried to have him held there and dismissed. It is said that as many as twenty men were ready to swear that Scaglia was in St. Louis on the night of the killing of Cardinali in this city. Judge Grimm refused, however, to release Scaglia, and before the prisoner's lawyer could get an appeal Cavone rushed Scaglia across the river to East St. Louis, where he took a train for New York.

Inspector Hughes said last night that Scaglia had a big surprise awaiting him. He will be charged not only with the death of Cardinali but of two men also shot to death in Brooklyn the week before Cardinali's head was blown off while his wife was kneeling before him and untying his shoes when he had come home tired from his work.

The Inspector used the Scaglia case to illustrate how difficult he has found it to get Italians to testify against criminals even in the plainest cases. On the night Cardinali was shot a man who knew Scaglia well saw him come out of a doorway opposite the Cardinali house a few minutes after the shooting, when the excitement was at its height. But when dozens of Italians in St. Louis were rushing to perjure themselves, Inspector Hughes declares, by swearing that they saw him in St. Louis that night, it was with the greatest difficulty that the police here were able to persuade the man who actually saw Scaglia here to go to St. Louis and say so.

WALDO AND DOUGHERTY DENY.

Declare That Story of Official Friction Is Entirely False.

There is no friction between Police Commissioner Waldo and Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, the relations between the two are entirely harmonious, and there has not been, nor is there at this time, any desire on the part of Commissioner Waldo to have Commissioner Dougherty deposed as the active head of the Detective Bureau of the city. The above statement was made at Police Headquarters by Commissioner Waldo yesterday following the publication in several of the afternoon newspapers of a story to the effect that the relations between him and Dougherty had become strained.

Commissioner Dougherty was even more positive than his chief in denying the printed story. He said that the statement that he had been hampered in his work by Commissioner Waldo was absolutely untrue.

It was also stated in afternoon papers that fifty police chiefs from various cities of the United States called on Dougherty several weeks ago and that Commissioner Waldo sent for him and kept him in his office from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, during which time Waldo refused to let Dougherty explain to the visitors why he was so long away from his own office.

What really happened was this: The chiefs of police of Indianapolis and Los Angeles, the Mayor of Indianapolis, a Western detective, and a civilian called on Dougherty to pay their respects. While they were there Commissioner Waldo, who was ignorant of their presence in the building, sent for Dougherty to talk over police matters with him. Dougherty told Waldo who was in his office, and immediately Commissioner Waldo asked him to bring the visiting Mayor and chiefs to his office. This was done, and in the course of the conversation Commissioner Waldo suggested that Dougherty show the visitors New York's way of handling the police. Dougherty did so, and in the course of the afternoon the visitors saw New York from the harbor boat Patrol.

"From beginning to end that story is absurd," said Waldo. "There is not one word of truth in it. The relations between Mr. Dougherty and myself could not be more pleasant. I am completely in accord with his way of managing his office and always have been."

Mr. Dougherty summarily dismissed from service yesterday his confidential stenographer, James Ortelero, who was also former Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn's confidential stenographer.

"Why was Ortelero dismissed?" Mr. Dougherty was asked.

"Because he cannot take my dictation fast enough, and because he is incompetent," replied the Deputy Commissioner.

"Commissioner Dougherty came to my desk yesterday," said Ortelero last night, "following a consultation between Inspector Hughes, Lieut. Riley, and himself, and said, 'Ortelero, I am going to discontinue you. What are your prospects?' I told him my prospects were good, and he then asked me when I would leave. I said 'Right away.'

"During the consultation between Inspector Hughes and Lieut. Riley I overheard partially what was being said, and it referred to the publication of Italian letters and other stories concerning the Police Department. My dismissal occurred directly after that conference."

MORE CHANGES BY WALDO.

Cahalane Promoted to be Inspector and Several Captains Transferred.

Police Commissioner Waldo announced several transfers and promotions yesterday. Among the men promoted is Capt. Cornelius F. Cahalane, who becomes an Inspector in command of the First District after only eleven years on the force. Cahalane succeeds Inspector Cornelius G. Hayes, who goes to the Fourth Inspection District. This includes the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where Hayes was Captain several years ago.

Cahalane was appointed to the force in 1900 and was made a Captain only two months ago. His promotion is the most rapid that has been known in the Police Department.

The Captains transferred include Capt. Dale, who goes from the Eldridge Street Station to West Forty-seventh Street; Capt. Burke, whom he relieves, and who goes to Eldridge Street; Capt. Ormsby, who leaves the Leonard Street Station for the East Fifth Street Station, and Capt. Rourke, who comes from New Dorp, E. I., to Leonard Street.

Commissioner Waldo also promoted [illegible] Lieutenants to Captains, [illegible] Sergeants to Lieutenants, [illegible] Patrolmen to Sergeants, [illegible] Patrolmen to Roundsmen, and [illegible] Roundsmen to Patrolmen.

ROADS NOT TO MEET FEDERATED SHOP MEN

Labor Leaders Present Ultimatum to Illinois Central and Officials Reject Demands.

UNION PACIFIC ISSUES APPEAL

Tells Employes That Business Conditions Necessitate Retrenchment —Reguin's Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—Whether there shall be peace or war between the 15,000 shop employes of the Illinois Central is hanging in the balance to-night. The decision involves also the 75,000 or more employes of the entire Harriman system and the Northwestern Line, as the same issues are presented.

Three serious conferences were held today. The locals of the Federated Employes' Union of the Illinois Central have been wired for final instructions. Secrecy is maintained by both the union men and the railroad officials, but it is believed that General Manager W. B. Park, Vice President of the Illinois Central, refused absolutely this afternoon to accede to any dealings with the federated shop employes, backing up the statement made in San Francisco by Vice President Kruttschnitt, who is in charge of the operation of all the Harriman lines, including the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, and Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company.

The twenty-seven labor delegates met this morning and prepared final instructions to be handed in as their ultimatum to Vice President Park of the Illinois Central.

This conference lasted until 12:30, when nine delegates were chosen to meet Mr. Park and present the ultimatum of the union. The delegates chosen were W. J. Kramer, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; Frank Paquin, Vice President of the International Organization of Carmen; John J. Corrigan, General President of the Railway Clerks' International; Thomas Readding, Vice President of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union; T. J. Kinsella, General President of the Steamfitters' International; J. A. Heinaman, First Vice President of the Boilermakers' International; C. E. Swick, Vice President of the Equipment Painters' International, and R. J. Donlon, Vice President of the Machinists' International.

Headed by Secretary Kramer of the Blacksmiths' Union, and refusing to give any publicity to the ultimatum decided on by the delegates at the morning conference, these men called on General Manager Park at the Illinois Central Station.

There they were met by Mr. Park, Assistant General Manager T. F. Foley, and Fred Gibbons, Chief Clerk to the General Manager. The conference was a long one. At 5:30 o'clock the labor leaders reappeared. They wore long faces. Still keeping secret the result of the conference they went back to the Hotel Mayer.

General Manager Park was equally reticent. He refused to give out any information as to what happened at his office during the afternoon conference.

Again the twenty-seven delegates went into conference at the Hotel Mayer in a basement room. Here Manager Park's ultimatum was given to the men. That both railroad officials and labor leaders had been obdurate appeared evident.

"We will not give in an inch," was the telephone message by one of the leaders to a fellow worker.

Another of the leaders said confidentially that General Manager Park had been equally insistent that his company would not deal in any way with the Federated Unions, but would deal only with the various delegates of the different crafts.

After the evening session of the labor leaders telegrams were sent to the locals on the Illinois Central. It is believed that these were messages asking for special sessions for final instructions as to whether or not a strike shall be called.

President J. F. McCreary of the Federated Shop Employes' Union also sent telegrams broadcast. It is believed that these also give an outline of General Manager Park's stand, and asked for final instructions as to the attitude of the locals as to a strike.

President McCreary's telegrams are believed to have put up to the locals of the International the refusal of the Northwestern System to recognise or treat with it, as well as the stand of the Illinois Central System.

Late to-night it was admitted by the labor leaders that their three hours' session with the Illinois Central officials resulted in a failure to advance their demands. They protested against a further conference with Vice President Park and Assistant General Manager T. J. Foley, and asked that President C. H. Markham be brought into the conference to-morrow. This concession was granted.

On the insistence of the road's officials, the international officers of the unions involved also agreed to have J. J. Corrigan withdraw from the conference. This objection was made on the ground that Corrigan is not an accredited representative of any craft with which the road has a contract. Corrigan is President of the Railway Clerks, a new organization.

At the close of the conference the labor leaders went away with the impression that whatever action is taken to-morrow by the Illinois Central will be in line with that taken by the Harriman lines in San Francisco.

ASKED NOT TO FORCE ISSUE.

Union Pacific Puts Condition of Business Squarely Before Men.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 30.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company to-day issued a statement addressed to all shop employes of the system, asking the men to withdraw the demands made recently on the company, which are characterised as unfair and unjust.

Significant of the possible attitude of the Union Pacific toward the demand that the federation of employes be recognized, there is a paragraph in the statement in which the management promises to continue to meet the different crafts among its employes but says nothing whatever of recognizing the federation. After discussing in detail and criticising the demands made by the unions, the official statement says:

> Attention is called to the fact that the Union Pacific shop employes have received two general increases in pay since 1906, averaging an increase of 15 per cent. for all shopmen, the rate of skilled technics being raised in this period from a minimum of 34 and a maximum of 37 cents to a minimum of 40 and maximum of 43 cents per hour. The present rate of pay is generally higher than on other roads in our territory.
>
> With the business of the country rapidly declining, having held the retrenchment of forces longer than other lines in the same territory, this company deplores the present situation when it has striven so hard in the past to do as well or better than its neighboring competing lines in the matter of wages and expenditures to provide better shop facilities. It would, therefore seem unwise and unjust in view of the treatment heretofore extended, that the men should at this time inject a condition that further reduces prosperity and employment.
>
> This company feels that it has no right to present demands to its employes that are unreasonable or unfair, and it feels that the shopmen have no right to present to it, particularly at this time, conditions that are unfair. On the other hand, it feels that it ought to have the support and encouragement of its shopmen instead of embarrassment and attack.
>
> Attention is called to the fact that in the new shops at Omaha and in all the shops being erected upon the line in other places the most modern sanitary devices and other modern improvements are being installed, and that everything possible is being done to increase the comfort and convenience of the workman, which it gives the company pleasure to do.
>
> The employes of the company are also reminded that a pension system has been adopted for their benefit, which provides for liberal compensation and free transportation during old age, and that many of the shopmen are now on the pension roll and many others are nearing the age when they will be entitled to such benefits.
>
> The company has endeavored to treat its employes with consideration and fairness, and now that it is struggling with the burdens of adverse legislation, rate reduction, state and federal tax increases, and a large reduction in earnings due to depressed business conditions throughout the country, it cannot in justice to itself consider demands which its earnings will not warrant, and which the company cannot meet, and producing conditions which may result in the utter demoralization of business conditions, curtailed employment, and hardship and suffering for themselves and their families.
>
> The management will continue as heretofore to meet its employes of the respective crafts in such conferences as may be mutually agreed to and as heretofore advised.

The statement is signed by C. E. Fuller, Assistant General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

DEMANDS ON KRUTTSCHNITT.

Reguin Says Union Pacific Must Recognize Federation.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 30.—Representatives of four international unions of the shop employes of the Harriman lines arrived here to-day, and will discuss their grievances at a conference to be held to-morrow, at which Ernest Reguin of San Francisco, President of the Shop Employes' Federation, will be present. At that conference details of matters to be brought to the attention of Mr. Kruttschnitt, Vice President and Director of the Maintenance and Operation of the Harriman lines, will be discussed.

The meeting with Mr. Kruttschnitt, it is expected, will be on Friday afternoon. Representatives of the international unions now here say it will not be possible for them to prepare for the meeting before then.

The men who arrived from the East are J. W. Kline of Chicago, President of the International Association of Blacksmiths; M. F. Ryan, General President of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; F. M. Franklin of Kansas City, President of the International Association of Boilermakers; James O'Connell, President, and J. D. Buckalew, Vice President, of the International Association of Machinists. Michael O'Sullivan, President of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union, did not arrive from Kansas City, but may get in to-morrow.

In addition to heads of unions, representatives of various California unions arrived to take part in the conferences.

M. F. Ryan, speaking for himself and associates, said to-day that it would take the men a day to get together and discuss their affairs.

"We will see Mr. Kruttschnitt just as soon as we can get to it, probably Friday," said Mr. Ryan.

President Reguin of the federation says the representatives of the various unions will see Mr. Kruttschnitt first, and will ask him to direct his superintendents of motive power to recognise the federation and agree to the demands made. That action or recognition by Mr. Kruttschnitt himself, Reguin says, must be given.

If the union men stick to this demand a strike is sure to follow.

LACKAWANNA STRIKE THREAT.

Trackmen Ask Increase of Pay with That Alternative.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Lackawanna trackmen are asking an increase of pay, and as an alternative threaten to call out the trackmen on the entire system if the request is not granted. The demand was made of Chief Engineer George J. Ray and an acute stage was reached when an employe selected to present the request to Lackawanna officials in Scranton was discharged. His fellows requested that he be reinstated at once.

Roadmaster Dowling of Scranton is quoted as saying the demands of the men will be met and the matter satisfactorily settled, although all of the requests of the employes will not be granted. Practically all of the section employes of the road were said to have been behind the demand which called for an increase of from $13 to $10 for extra gang foremen; $1 for foremen in first-class yards, $7.50 for foremen in third-class yards, $5 for regular section foremen, 3 cents an hour for laborers, and 4 cents an hour for "first men" in each road gang.

OPPOSES RECALL OF JUDGES.

Former Justice Brown Tells Bar Association It Is Political Folly.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—An address by Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme Court, retired, on "The New Federal Judicial Code" was the feature of the general session of the American Bar Association here to-day. In his address former Justice Brown bitterly opposed the recall of Judges.

"The very idea that a Judge could be compelled to descend from his bench and vindicate his right to retain his seat by an appeal to the public is the last recourse of political folly," he said.

"The practice of allowing the people themselves to choose their own officers has been the origin of most of our woes. But now the current of modern legislation is moving in two quite different directions. The one is to give the people a more direct and immediate voice in the election of their law-making representatives. The other a restriction of the power of the people to choose their executive officers by popular vote."

In referring to the movement to give the people a more direct voice in the election of their legislative officers Justice Brown called attention to popular election of Senators, saying: "It may well be doubted whether a Senator chosen by a Legislature may not more honestly represent his State and its people than one chosen by a political caucus or a primary and indorsed by a popular vote."

One of the interesting actions of the general session was the refusal to condemn the so-called "third degree" in criminal investigations. The committee investigating the subject found that so little was known of the third degree that it was difficult to lay down any rule concerning it. It was the opinion of the committee that the alleged evil was local, and that the remedy should be local.

The association also sustained a committee which reported against a resolution offered by Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut, proposing a detailed regulation of inter-State commerce by airships.

Another committee, which reported adversely upon a resolution favoring an increase in the salaries of the Judges of Federal courts, was overruled, and the President of the association was authorised to appoint a committee to formulate and propose to Congress legislation providing for such increase.

Bryan to be Gaynor's Week-End Guest.

William Jennings Bryan, who is to lecture before the Assembly of Stonybrook, L. I., on Saturday evening on "Signs of the Times," will be the guest of Mayor Gaynor at Mr. James Farm Saturday until Monday. The Mayor will introduce Mr. Bryan as the Democratic candidate.

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The above picture shows him wearing a "Bannockburn"—one of the famous English soft hats imported by Truly Warner, "Hatter to Mr. Goodresser." Mr. Goodresser is known by the hats he wears, and Truly Warner by the hats he keeps. Mr. Goodresser patronizes the Truly Warner store because he finds there at all times the newest and smartest hats of the season. Are you a Mr. Goodresser?

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DESTROYER IN COLLISION

The Mayrant's Bow Smashed by Striking Schooner Barrett.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The outward-bound five-masted schooner Dorothy B. Barrett of Bath, Me., bound from Portsmouth for Newport News, was in collision early to-day with the new torpedo boat destroyer Mayrant off Cape Cod, but so far as is known neither vessel was seriously damaged.

The Barrett is equipped with wireless and notified several shore stations of the accident, and during the forenoon the Mayrant reached the Charlestown Navy Yard with her bow somewhat smashed.

The Mayrant was bound in from Newport, and was to have been stationed off Boston Light in connection with the proposed aeroplane flights around that beacon.

BEATTIE WITNESS SAW MAN WITH GUN

Continued from Page 1.

Tom Owen's, how long before it was moved?"

"It stood there until after 12 o'clock.

"Did any blood drip on the ground in front of the house?"

"No."

"It is in testimony that an elliptical blood spot, 20 by 18 inches, was in front of Mr. Rice's house on Midlothian Turnpike. Was such a spot there on Wednesday?"

"No."

"Did you examine the road on Thursday, too?"

"Yes."

"Was it there?"

"No."

On cross-examination, Mr. Carter for the defense asked the witness why he repeated his search for blood spots. He said he heard of a story and a diagram in a Richmond paper concerning the discovery of other blood spots.

Detective Sherer testified that he had made several examinations of the road on Wednesday, and also on certain portions on Friday morning, and found no blood spots. He said he had looked especially between telegraph post 200 and close to telephone post 180. It was at the latter pole that young Robertson said he saw the additional spots. Detective Sherer said he accompanied a newspaper man, a brother of young Robertson, to the scene of the supposed new spots and found none.

Major James Patton corroborated Sherer's testimony, having accompanied the detective in an automobile in his search.

Ben P. Owen, another uncle of the murdered woman, who assisted in the search for blood spots, testified:

"I made a careful examination of the road from the scene of the crime to my brother Tom's house and saw no blood except the first blot."

Thomas Wrenn, another detective, gave more corroborative testimony of the absence of additional blood spots.

Miss Louise Reams, who came to the courtroom with her father, had been previously examined.

"Did you know Mrs. Beattie?" asked Mr. Wendenburg.

"Yes."

"Maid of honor at her wedding, were you not?"

"Yes."

The hairpin alleged to have been worn by Mrs. Beattie on the night of the murder was produced.

"Did Mrs. Beattie wear that kind of hairpin?"

"Yes."

The witness was excused after a brief cross-examination, in which she admitted that the hairpin was of a kind worn by hundreds of women.

Bloodhound Evidence Ruled Out.

When after a recess court reconvened at 12:50 P. M., Judge Watson announced to the jury that a motion had been introduced by the defense to remove from evidence all testimony relating to the hairpin, and the court had sustained the motion. He added that a motion of the defense had likewise been sustained to eliminate all evidence concerning the action of the bloodhounds at the scene of the crime.

The prosecution having rested, Paul D. Beattie was recalled to the stand by the defense as its first witness.

"Did you have a single-barreled shotgun in your possession while a watchman?" asked Harry M. Smith, Jr., of the defense.

"No, Sir."

Here G. W. Booth was called by the defense to be present while Paul was testifying, and Mr. Smith said to Paul Beattie pointing to Mr. Booth:

"Did you have a conversation with this man concerning the murder?"

"Yes."

"Did you tell this man that you didn't think your cousin Henry killed his wife because he loved her too well?"

"No."

"When you testified before you said you had no conversation with Mr. Booth."

"I didn't know the man by name, but by sight."

Paul Beattie was excused and Mr. Smith examined Mr. Booth.

"Did you have any conversation with Paul Beattie on the Wednesday following the homicide?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?

"He said, 'Well, what do you think of Henry?' I said I didn't know what he mean. 'Well,' he said, 'I don't think Henry killed his wife. He always spoke well of her to me.' That was all that was said."

"Did Paul Beattie begin the conversation concerning this?"

"Yes."

"Who was present during your conversation?" asked Prosecutor Wendenburg in cross-examination.

"No one. Two men came up later."

Mr. Booth was excused and a recess of the court followed till 2:45 P. M.

Just before court took a recess, H. H. Smith, Jr., counsel for the defense, was shown a report that one of the jurors was a friend of the prisoner.

"It's all a lie," said Mr. Smith, and the prisoner himself leaned forward and denied the report most emphatically.

"The story of the juror," said Henry Clay Beattie to newspapermen sitting below him, "was just to keep up the prejudice against me. There's nothing in it."

To Discredit Paul Beattie.

Paul Beattie was again called to the stand by counsel for the defense when court reconvened, and W. F. Baker, a chauffeur, was called at the same time.

"I want to ask you," said Mr. Smith to Paul Beattie, "if on Saturday at the Coroner's inquest you did not get into an automobile?"

"I did."

"Was this man (Baker) in the machine?"

"Yes."

"Did you state then that you were going to tell all about the case after your Uncle Henry had had your mother in a room once and made her give away everthing?"

"I made no such statement."

Paul was excused, and Baker was asked what Beattie said in the machine.

"Paul Beattie said," replied Baker, "that he intended to tell everything he knew about the case, because his Uncle Henry had made his mother-in-law, his grandmother, I don't know which, some papers."

Baker, a minute later, in cross-examination, denied that he had mentioned mother-in-law, and Mr. Wendenburg had his stenographer read his record, after which he said sarcastically to the witness:

"So that's the memory you've got. We are trying to tell us accurately a conversation of several weeks ago, and you show you can't remember two or three minutes. That will be all."

The witness was excused.

Broadnax Robertson, a companion of young Robertson, corroborated his cousin's testimony of yesterday concerning the presence of additional blood spots. He said he accompanied young Robertson and found the spots together with two days after the murder.

One of the jurors asked the boy if the spot was in the middle of the road or not. He said it was, and declared on further questioning that the spot could be plainly seen by any one in a wagon or buggy traveling along the road.

Saw Bearded Stranger.

Eugene Hanshaw, a farmer of Bon Air, who traveled daily on the Midlothian Turnpike just before the murder, was asked to testify if he had seen any strangers on the road on the days before or after the murder.

"I met a man walking on the road whom I thought was a lunatic—"

"Don't give us your opinion."

"I saw the man," continued the witness, "three times, the Wednesday, Thursday, and Monday before the murder. He seemed to be about 50 years of age."

"Was it a white man or colored man?" asked Mr. Wendenburg for the prosecution.

"White man."

"He had a gray beard?"

"Beard about two weeks old."

"In what position from the scene of the murder did you see the man?"

"About three-quarters of a mile away."

"What kind of a hat did he have?"

"Slouch hat."

"What kind of clothes?"

"Dark."

"Collar on?"

"I can't say."

"What way was he going each time you saw him?"

"Once he was going west. The other time he was sitting down. I don't know which way he was going then."

"Who did you first tell about the apparition you saw in the shape of a man?"

"A young man by the name of John Ford."

"Did the strange man have a gun?"

"Not when I saw him."

W. R. Holland, a quarryman, who lives near the scene of the tragedy, said that he saw a bearded man with a shotgun on the afternoon before the murder.

"Do you remember seeing any person on the track of the belt line at the time of the murder?" he was asked by Mr. Smith for the defense.

"Yes."

"What sort of looking man was he?"

"Man about six feet tall."

"When was it?"

"About 5 or 5:30 in the afternoon of the day before the murder."

"Did he have anything?"

"He had a single-barreled shotgun."

"Is there anything to hunt this time of year?"

"No."

"Would you know the man again if you saw him?" asked Mr. Wendenburg on cross-examination.

"Yes."

"What kind of hair did he have?"

"Sandy beard. I didn't notice his hair."

"Any one with you when the man with the shotgun passed?"

"Yes, but I don't know his name."

"Was the man with the gun a stranger?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever see him before?"

"Once, in Richmond a year ago, at the police station, when I went to identify some stolen brasses."

Mr. Holland was then excused.

At 5:37 court adjourned until to-morrow.

...Y'S WIRELESS CALL BRINGS AID TO SHIP

...k Sheetz, 16, Climbs Into the Wrecked Lexington's Rigging to Send Out "S. O. S."

...TTER SAVES PASSENGERS

Captain and Crew Stand by Vessel Driven Ashore—Shift of Wind Saves the Apache.

Special to The New York Times.

...CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—To the ... of a sixteen-year-old boy the pas... and crew of the steamer Lexing... of the Merchants & Miners' Line owe ... lives. Driven ashore on Edisto Isl..., at the mouth of the Edisto Riv... in the hurricaine that swept the ...rolina Coast on Sunday and Monday, ... ship was in danger of being sent to ... bottom at any moment when Jack ...eetz, the wireless operator, sent out ... "S. O. S" call that brought the rev... cutter Yamacraw to the liner's aid.

The wind had already wrecked the ...'s wireless station, but young Sheetz ...ively climbed into the rigging, ad... his instruments, and kept up his ... until an answer came. And all the ... he was in constant danger of losing ... for the wind was so strong that ... almost tore him loose. When the res... came he climbed down again and ... exhausted on the deck.

The Yamacraw brought the passen..., a steward, and three colored em...ees of the Lexington here to-day. The Captain and crew of forty-three remained on board, as did the youthful wireless ...rator. The ship has little chance of ... saved. The passengers were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mansfield of Philadel... Dr. W. S. Riedel, Donald Riedel, Gordon K. Riedel, Mrs. J. Rex, and Mrs. ... Stanton of Philadelphia, Joseph Ber...r, the steward, and Miss Mary Hef...

During the fury of the storm one col... stoker in the furnace room was ...ted against the hot furnace and his ...ht eye was taken out as neatly as if ... hot irons. He was brought to Sa...nnah to-day for treatment. He had to ... hoisted on deck through the ventila...tors by chains. He was followed by two ...her stokers, who were unable to stand ...e strain. Standing almost to their necks ... the water the stokers shoveled what ...tle coal they were able. It was a veri...able mill race in the furnace room with ...e water dashing from one side to the ...her.

To keep the men at their posts the ...eward sent down quantities of whisky, ...r without this it would have been im...ssible for them to stand the terrific ...ain. There was only one furnace ...rking, and to the limited supply of ...eam may be attributed the grounding ...f the Lexington.

Leaving Savannah at 4 o'clock Sunday ...ternoon, the Lexington made for the ..., and about 11 o'clock began to get ...e bad end of the gale, which was fresh...ning in Savannah at the time. From 11 ...'clock Sunday night until 5 o'clock Mon... afternoon the hurricane raged.

Capt. Connally never feared the open ... with his vessel, but the minute his ...am power began to diminish he re...lized the fight was too much. When ...bout thirty miles above Savannah he ...dered the anchor thrown out. This was ...ear the rockbound part of the coast and ...e vessel was being driven in by the ...ind all the time. But the cables and an...hors dragged.

The Lexington, buffeted like a naphtha ...unch by the gale of over 100 miles an ...our, began to be blown further north ...nd inshore. The anchors were thrown ...ut again.

It was out of the question to make any ...eadway against the terrific wind and ...eas. At times the vessel would roll and ...itch until the passengers in the social ...all were thrown about or rolled as so ...many marbles. When the last bump ...ame it found passengers in the social ...all of the steamer with life preservers ...n. Before this orders had been ...ven the lifeboats to be made ready ...or use. The crews stood by these ...oats. It would have been madness ...o launch one. It could not have lived to ...ay from the side of the vessel.

The ... boy operator's wireless ...alls picked up by the Yama... The latter was soon speeding ...o the stricken ship.

... passengers ... prayed for ... of the storm, and when the ...steamer hove in sight a ... cry of relief went up from the ...ole on the Lexington.

... the Yamacraw came within two ... three miles of the Lexington it was ...und hazardous to proceed further. On ... occasion ... bottom was touched by the Yamacraw, and it was only the skill... management of Lieut. J. L. Ahern, ...ommanding officer, that prevented the ...overnment vessel from suffering a fate ...imilar to that of the steamer she was ...oming to assist. She finally got the ...assengers on board.

... urged by the officers of the Yam...aw that ... abandon his boat Capt. ...onnally declared he would remain with ... until only a mast was left to cling ... and his crew stood by him.

Capt. Connally, who is a veteran in the ...ervice of the Merchants and Miners' ... declares that the hurricane was the ... of his experience at sea, ... and his statement is at... by the first mate and steward, that ... came in gusts, at times making ... per hour. The roll of the sea ... Three times in one hour ... of the Lexington was com... ... view. With the craft at ... the elements, because it ... to make the least head... were swept down on the ... her from stem to stern. ... almost naked and half fro... at the wheel for hours.

... Officer Chamberlain sustained a ... right shoulder.

... has her nose imbedded in ... Hunting Island at the ... Edisto River. She is lying ... of water, listed almost ... port with her bow point... ... is now at sea trying to ... schooners in distress.

..., a son of the Rev. ... prominent Episco... who is now abroad, was ... by the Yamacraw yesterday almost ..., having gone out to try to res... friends whose small boat was ...

... out of commission as a result of ...enty-one-hour battle with the storm ... line steamer Apache, from New ... bound for Jacksonville, which put ... yesterday morning two days ... schedule time, will not complete ... The 125 passengers were sent ... train.

... Apache came near being totally ... at 1:30 o'clock on Monday after... Hunting Island. A change of the ... from southeast to south within the ... of a few minutes saved the vessel. ... was being driven by the storm ... toward the beach and in a few ... would be stranded or dashed to ... The passengers with life pre... on gathered on the lower deck. ... wind changed and the ship was ...

... storm struck us with full force ...ight on Sunday night twenty-... south of the Charleston Light... said Capt. Staples. "As we neared ...tre of the storm the barometer ... to rise, and when at 1:30 A. M. ...ered the area of the centre the ...rlight was clear. The stars shone ... the vessel lay in a calm. The ... with what we had just come out ... what we were in was striking. ... terrible wind which threatened ...tarily our destruction we had en... calm a sea as ever nature made. ... calm lasted only a few min... Twenty minutes later the wind ... us with greater force than ever ... barometer began falling. The ... in the southeast, and I believe ... have been blowing at the rate of ... 100 miles an hour. At Hunting ... we ran a close race with death. ... toward land meant destruction. ... wind was too strong, and we had ... but to be blown landward. Sud... about 2 P. M., the wind shifted ... southeast to the south, which ... a chance to head eastward and ... deep water."

... cars running except on the ... Navy Yard, electric power ... for commercial purposes, and ... telephone service resumed, conditions in Charleston are fast becoming normal. Thousands of men are at work cleaning away the wreckage of the hurricane. Revised estimates of the damage here indicate more than a million dollars. Fifteen persons are known to have perished, and it is feared that reports from the exposed sea islands will swell the death lists and the property loss.

The telegraph companies are receiving and sending messages, though the trouble with the lines has not been wholly remedied.

Policemen are patrolling the streets with orders to summarily punish any person caught looting. Fire patrols are keeping a sharp lookout for fire.

YOUNG SHEETZ ADVENTUROUS.

Has Been a Wireless Operator on Other Ships Than the Lexington.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 30.—Jack Sheetz, the sixteen-year-old wireless operator whose heroism saved the lives of the passengers and crew of the coastwise steamship Lexington, which was driven aground on Hunting Island, S. C., by the storm, is a Philadelphia boy. His parents were almost overcome with joy to-day when informed of his safety, as they have spent anxious hours since news came of the ship's peril and not a word of definite news had reached here until the dispatch came announcing the rescue of those on board.

This was young Sheetz's first trip on the Lexington, though he had made journeys on other vessels equipped with wireless during his short career as an operator. His spirit of adventure inspired in him a desire to visit every port on the coast.

For some time he has been an enthusiastic amateur, operating a plant of his own at his home in Wyncote, a suburb. Recently he passed an unusually good examination at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the authorities there became so interested in the boy that they advised him to take up the work. Accordingly he applied to a wireless school here after his regular school days were over for the Summer, and he soon received a berth on a steamer, making trips on the Indian and other liners before being assigned to the Lexington on Aug. 22 for his first trip.

The boy's father, who is a well-to-do business man, was delighted to hear that his son is a hero. He says the lad will quit after this experience, however, as he was only working during his vacation period to improve his knowledge of wireless telegraphy. Early in September Jack will return to his studies at the Cheltenham High School, Elkins Park, near Philadelphia.

STEAMER MEMPHIS GROUNDS.

Delayed Several Hours by Mishap at Savannah Quarantine Station.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—The steamship City of Memphis of the Ocean Steamship Company arrived here from New York to-day several hours overdue because of grounding at the Savannah Quarantine Station early in the day. The mishap was caused by a sudden gust of mist and fog that so obscured the range lights that it was impossible for the officers to know their location in the channel. The accident was in this way unavoidable. Capt. Savage, the port agent of the company, stated that no blame could possibly attach to any one.

After waiting for the tide to rise the ship floated at 11 o'clock and soon made way to her pier. The City of Memphis suffered no inconvenience from the coastwise storm on Sunday and Monday.

The passengers from the Clyde Line steamer Apache, New York to Jacksonville, via Charleston, who reached Charleston yesterday after a trying voyage, passed through Savannah to-day on a train bound South.

OTHER SHIPS IN PERIL.

Crews of Two Rescued, but Captain and Wife Stand by One.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 30.—Five members of the crew of the three-masted schooner Bessie Whiting, which was caught in the gale on Sunday off the coast of Georgia and was dismasted and waterlogged, arrived here to-day. They reported being picked up at sea by the steamer Ligonier. Capt. Lowry of the Whiting, his wife, and the steward refused to be taken off, and revenue cutters are on the lookout for the vessel.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 30.—The Wilmington tug Sea King and the Baltimore tug Tormentor made two unsuccessful attempts to-day to float the schooner Charles H. Valentine, Charleston to New London, ashore on Bald Head Island near the Cape Fear bar. During the heavy seas the vessel pounded out her keel and rapidly filled with water. It was decided to-night to jettison her deck load of lumber and make another attempt to float the vessel on high tide, though it is quite likely that vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The crew has been taken off.

The United States revenue cutter Seminole, which went on Tuesday to the rescue of the schooner Fortuna, has not yet returned to Southport.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—The steamer Saratoga, from New York, was four hours late on arrival here to-day. She passed through a hurricane and three of the crew were hurt on Sunday. The Saratoga took the inside passage and thus escaped the worst of the storm, but she experienced rough weather all the way from Sandy Hook.

The wireless instrument on the steamer picked up the "S. O. S." of the Clyde liner Apache Monday morning, but being 100 miles away, she was unable to go to the assistance of the liner.

SAVED BY OIL STEAMER.

Crew on the Sarah D. Fell Was at the Storm's Mercy.

The hurricane that severed Charleston, S. C. from communication with the outside world early this week caught the three-masted schooner Sarah D. Fell squarely and left her and her crew of eight at the mercy of wind and wave, according to wireless dispatches received here yesterday. The crew was picked up by the Standard Oil steamer City of Everett, bound from Sabine to New York, and the schooner was abandoned, a total loss. The City of Everett is due here to-day.

The Sarah D. Fell sailed from Belfast, Ga., for Boston with a cargo of lumber on Aug. 24. She was about 100 miles east of Savannah when the squall struck her.

SEARCH FOR DISABLED SHIPS.

Five Revenue Cutters Out Along the Storm District—Port Royal Hard Hit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A flying squadron of five revenue cutters is to-day searching the Atlantic Coast from Key West to New York for disabled ships which may have been caught in the hurricane on Monday and may be drifting north with the Gulf Stream. Commandant Bertholf said he was convinced that there were many small sailing ships helpless at sea unable to communicate their distress.

The Onondaga at Norfolk, the Seminole at Wilmington, N. C., the Yamacraw at Charleston, the Forward at Key West, and the Seneca at New York comprise the rescue fleet. The Yamacraw did gallant work in taking off passengers from the liner Lexington.

The hurricane viciously attacked the Port Royal (S. C.) naval station. Not a roof was left undamaged and all buildings used as company quarters are now untenantable, except a part of the marine recruit depot. The Quartermaster's storehouse and commissary is in a battered condition, its roof blown away and windows demolished. A serious problem is the fact that no other buildings are available for the storage of the supplies of the station. The officers' quarters were twisted out of shape by the gale and all their furniture badly damaged.

The station is in darkness at night, as all the electric light wires are down. The approaches to the wharf have been destroyed and cannot be used for landing. The wind picked up the boundary fence and hurled it away. The power and pumping plants seem to be the only things that escaped damage.

OCEANIC NEAR COLLISIONS.

Runs Close to a Liner and a Large Sailing Ship.

The passengers on the White Star liner Oceanic, which arrived here yesterday from Southampton via Cherbourg and Queenstown, had a stormy experience on their way over for this time of the year. Westerly gales and heavy head seas that swept the deck so that it was not safe to venture out confined the passengers to the cabins for the greater part of the trip.

In addition, the liner passed close to a huge iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland, and during a dense fog a collision with another steamship was averted. Three hours later the fog lifted and showed the passengers who were looking out of the port holes that a large sailing vessel was within a few cables' length of the Oceanic, but no damage was done.

Among the passengers on board was N. M. Robins, the designer of the Duke of Westminster's racing motor boat Pioneer, which arrived here on the Anchor liner California on Sunday night. Mr. Robins said that the boat had been originally shipped to Liverpool to come out with him, but owing to the strike there the boat had to be shipped out in the night to Glasgow by train under guard of 500 policemen and soldiers, as the strikers threatened to destroy it.

He was confident that the Pioneer had a good chance of winning the International Cup this year.

Another Coast Storm Coming.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Another storm is developing in the Gulf, and the local weather bureau to-day warned small craft to be cautious. Thus far the disturbance has shown no material intensity.

BATTLESHIP SHOTS ASTRAY.

Report That the Delaware's Shells Almost Smashed the Panther.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 30.—According to a report, which has created intense interest in naval circles here to-day, Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commanding the Atlantic fleet, has demanded that Capt. Charles A. Gove of the battleship Delaware, explain how it was that the repair ship Panther, with 500 men aboard, was three times endangered last Monday by shells from the Delaware.

The Delaware had been firing upon the sunken San Marcos in Tangier Sound, and, it is declared, that seven miles away the Panther's rig made her look like the sunken San Marcos. The gun crew of the Delaware, it is charged, by mistake fired their thirty-first, thirty-second, and thirty-third shots at the Panther, the first striking within 125 yards, the second within 100 yards, and the third within 75 yards of the repair ship. This made things so interesting for the Panther that its wireless was put in operation and the firing suddenly ceased. All the firing, it is declared, was then called off and the fleet ordered back to Hampton Roads, where preparations are now being made for the elaborate September war game.

The Panther had aboard a moving picture apparatus taking scenes of the gun tests and further destruction of the San Marcos.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Navy Department has heard nothing indicating that in target practice to-day the Delaware fired at the Panther instead of at the old battle ship Texas, now known as the San Marcos. The San Marcos is used simply as a target for testing gun fire, and has already been badly battered. At the department it was said that the rumor probably originated in the fact that that some shots at the San Marcos may from a distance have seemed to fall near the Panther, which was anchored close by. The ships do not resemble each other and a mistake of the kind indicated is considered impossible.

"PROFESSOR" VOIGHT HELD.

Mystic Healer Up for Practicing Medicine Without License.

Through the activity of the New York County Medical Society Prof. Fritz Voight of 348 East Ninth Street, was held by Magistrate Herbert yesterday in $300 bail for examination on a charge of violating the laws governing the practice of medicine. The complaint was made upon the report of Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, police matron, and Mrs. Frances Benzecry, the society's investigator, the two women whose visits recently brought Mme. Riqué into the police court.

Mrs. Goodwin said that when she visited the professor he was garbed in a flowing robe with mystic insignia upon it, similar to the coats worn of old by the Druid priests, and that his offices were hung with Oriental tapestries and perveded by the pungent aroma of some Oriental perfume. She says he attributed the restless nights and sore chest of which she complained to neuralgia and rheumatism, which he agreed to cure for $10. His cards she described as reading: "Vitaopathist, Hypnotic, and Magnetic Healer."

Next, she said, he passed his hands over her body, pausing at times to clap his hands together and utter gutteral sounds, and blew with great force into her ears, the sum total being a magnetic treatment. Mrs. Benzecry testified to much the same reception, explaining that on her visit she complained of eye weakness. In the court proceedings the Medical Society was represented by Almuth C. Vandiver.

THIRD TERM FOR HARMON.

Gubernatorial Boom Backed by His Friends and Foes, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30.—A movement has been started to give Gov. Judson Harmon a third nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The movement, it is quietly explained, is one of politics from two different standpoints. Ohio has indorsed Harmon for the Presidency, and every delegate from this State to the Democratic National Convention is expected to be for him, notwithstanding the hostility of certain men in the State organization who have been carrying on flirtations with William Jennings Bryan. Foes of the Governor have gone into neighboring States and worked against him. The indorsement of Pennsylvania for Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is attributed here to Harmon's Ohio foes.

With Harmon the nominee of his party for Governor, friend and foe alike would be compelled to boost his Presidential boom, his friends from high motives, his foes to get rid of him in Ohio much the same way as organization Republicans of New York sought to get rid of Theodore Roosevelt ten years ago when he was named as candidate for Vice President.

So far Gov. Harmon has given little encouragement to the movement for a third nomination. His friends have refrained from discussing it publicly, but the leaven has been so to work.

DROPS DURYEA WILL CONTEST

Sister Who Came from Sweden to Bring Suit Gives Up Without Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 30.—The contest over the will of the late Walter E. Duryea, who died at his home in Upper Montclair, N. J., leaving the bulk of his estate, valued at nearly $1,000,000, to his nurse, Miss Eleanora Peregrin, came to a sudden end here to-day. Mrs. Eva Thalberg, a sister of Mr. Duryea, who had come from her home in Sweden purposely to make the contest, announced through counsel that she had changed her mind and the will was at once admitted to probate. Mrs. Thalberg's counsel stated in court that no settlement whatever had been made with her and that she was to receive nothing so far as they knew but the $10,000 bequest provided for in the will.

Miss Peregrin was in constant attendance upon Mr. Duryea for eleven years after he became partly helpless through an injury to his spine. The will provides that in addition to the bequest to Mrs. Thalberg, his other sisters, Mrs. Grace E. Spriggs and Mrs. Marcia Cox, shall receive $20,000 each; the Nassau Hospital, at which he was ill a long time, $25,000, and $75,000, additional at Mrs. Thalberg's death. The residue of the estate goes to Miss Peregrin.

STATE HORSES READY FOR FILM DRAMAS

Guardsmen Will Ride Them for a Consideration in Moving Picture Plays.

STAGE SET IN PUBLIC PARKS

Officer Who Once Figured as ex-Capt. Wendel's Aid Prepared to Furnish Action on Order.

There is a little Wild West up in the Bronx for moving picture purposes. Property cabins, gambling resorts, wayside taverns, and so forth find a setting among the trees and roads of Van Courtlandt and Bronx Parks. Most surprising of all, some of the horses on which the Indian ravagers, the brave cowboys, and the troops who ride to the rescue are mounted are the property of the National Guard of the State of New York, and some of the "soldiers" really have the right to wear a militia uniform.

Just how easy it is to get State horses and National Guardsmen for the purpose of posing them before moving picture cameras was learned yesterday by a TIMES reporter. The reporter entered the armory of the First Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., at 50 West Sixty-sixth Street and said to a man in khaki sitting in the office:

"You in charge here?"

"Yes, temporarily," came the reply; "what do you want?"

"I want to hire fifteen horses for a moving picture show."

"Want any fellows to ride them, too?" spoke up one of a group of young Guardsmen about him, while his fellows looked up eagerly. Ignoring the question, the man first addressed said:

"You'll have to see Lieut. Jansen about the horses; he's upstairs changing his clothes."

A messenger hurried and brought Jansen, who came in citizen's attire.

Jansen took the reporter into the inner room behind a screen door.

"How many horses do you want?" he inquired.

"Fifteen," said the reporter.

"What day?" asked Jansen.

"Any pleasant day next week," was the answer.

"Well, you see," replied Jansen, "I promised some horses to another moving picture man next week, and I don't want any conflict. He wants them up in the Bronx, too, Van Courtlandt Park, I think. Maybe it was one of your men that gave me that order for horses, I didn't pay much attention to the name. You'd better find out if it is doubling up the order."

When the reporter suggested that it would be well to telephone him this morning Jansen produced a card and wrote on it in ink, "Columbus—2711." The card read "John G. Jansen, Armorer First Battery, Field Artillery, 56 West Sixty-sixth Street, Residence, 166 Amsterdam Avenue, New York."

"I'm around here all day long, except at meal times," added Jansen as the reporter left him.

Jansen was armorer and First Sergeant of the battery at the time of the dismissal of its Captain, Louis Wendel, from the National Guard, and his conviction in General Sessions of having put in a false bill for horse hire, and his sentence to pay a fine of $1,000. Jansen gave testimony against Wendel before the Grand Jury, although when the case was called before Magistrate Crane for a hearing he declined to answer several questions on the ground that the answers might tend to incriminate or degrade him. He declined to tell about the sales of liquor in the armory, or how many horses belonging to private citizens were boarded at the armory. He also refused to tell how many horses were kept at the armory by Capt. Wendel, or to say whether or not they were kept there for hire to non-members of the National Guard.

Public permits have been issued to several moving-picture companies to take pictures in Bronx Park and Van Cortlandt Park. These permits can be seen at the office of the Park Commissioner of the Bronx, Thomas J. Higgins, in Claremont Park. They are obtained by payment of special fees, in addition to those charged for simple camera permits in the Bronx Zoo. The sylvan roads, water falls, brooks, and other rural features of the Bronx parks come in handy for Wild West scenes, hold-ups, fairy stories, and haunted house scenarios. At times small property villages have been set up on park property without any hindrance, the officials said, to the enjoyment of the park by ordinary visitors, and no damage to its natural beauty.

WOMAN HELD AS TIRE THIEF.

Says the Motor Tires Were Put in Her Cellar by a Strange Man.

Mrs. Kate Filberk of 266 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was arrested late last night at her home and locked up in the Adams Street Police Station on a charge of receiving stolen goods. It was so late that it was impossible to find a Magistrate to accept bail.

Mrs. Filberk seemed completely bewildered when two detectives walked into her home and said she was wanted for receiving $700 worth of automobile tires that were taken from in front of Gilbert C. McCullough's store at 1,700 Broadway. That was on Aug. 16, and the police have had an eye out for tires ever since.

According to the story the woman told, she was surprised some days ago at the appearance at her door of a truck loaded with tires and under convoy of a man who told her that her husband, George H. Filberk, had given him permission to leave them in the cellar of the Filberk home. She said that her husband was away on his vacation, but that she guessed it was all right, and allowed the tires to be carried in. Last evening, she said, her husband returned, and she spoke of the man and the tires. He was much puzzled, saying that he had never heard of them before, and they went down in the cellar to look things over. They were discussing the occurrence when the detectives walked in. Filberk is a wholesale butcher, with a place of business in Manhattan.

FINED $100 FOR BIRD KILLING

Colored Man Who Slaughtered in Montclair Prosecuted by Game Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 30.—Peter Stevens, a colored man in the employ of the Montclair Street Department, was arrested to-day on a warrant sworn out by State Game Warden Frederick G. Hall, charging him with killing song birds here on the night of Aug. 17. Stevens was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Cadmus of Bloomfield, who fined him $100. Stevens admitted shooting five starlings. Nothing was said at the hearing about the shooting of the robins, but Game Warden Hall's remark, "We haven't got through with Montclair yet," was taken as an indication that there would be more arrests because of the slaughter of the birds. It is altogether probable that the State Game and Fish Commission, which investigated the shooting of the birds, will cause the arrest of Stevens on the charge of killing robins, and that an official of the Montclair Shade Tree Commission, whose name was signed to the permit which Stevens displayed as his authority for shooting the birds, will also be arraigned when he returns here from a vacation.

TAMMANY SETS DATES.

Julius Harburger Is Talked of for Nomination for Sheriff.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall decided last night to hold the county convention on the evening of Oct. 11 at Tammany Hall, the convention to select the Assemblymen and Aldermen, and the judicial convention at Nibilo's Casino in the Bronx on Oct. 12.

Several names were mentioned as candidates for Sheriff, it seems to be the consensus of opinion that the selection will be among Deputy State Controller Julius Harburger, Assistant District Attorney Christopher C. Cregan, and Timothy P. Sullivan, the latter being probably the most likely.

PUBLICITY LAW DEFECT.

Campaign Expenses for Senators Need Not Be Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The filing to-day by Senators Swanson and Martin of Virginia of their preliminary campaign expenses, under the provisions of the law that went into effect on Aug. 19, has brought to light a peculiar defect in the law. That measure was criticised at the time of its passage for its supposed extraordinary severity, but it now appears that in so far as it applies to the expenses of Senators and to the primary expenses of candidates for either house the statements of expenses incurred need not be made public.

The bill as it first passed the House provided simply for the publicity of campaign expenses incurred in the final election struggle by candidates for the House. That bill provided that the statements of expenses should be filed with the Clerk of the House and be held for fifteen months thereafter as public records of the House. That provision remains unchanged. But the Senate added to the bill provisions directing that the expenses of candidates for primary nomination for either house and the final election expenses of candidates for the Senate should be filed, in the case of candidates for the House, with the Clerk of the House, and in the case of Senatorial candidates, with the Secretary of the Senate. But the House provision that these statements should be made public, when filed, was entirely omitted.

How this will work remains to be seen. Secretary Bennett of the Senate is absent, and his subordinates refuse to make the statements public. Mr. Trimble, Clerk of the House, has no jurisdiction in these cases, but he said this afternoon that in case expenses incurred by candidates for the House in primary elections are filed with him, he will construe the law to mean that they shall be held as public records open to inspection.

The law was rushed through Congress at the last minute, and conferrees of the two houses admitted then that there were defects that would have to be remedied.

TO PAY FOR MAIL BY SPACE.

Hitchcock Thinks It Fairer Than the Weight Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In his next annual report Postmaster General Hitchcock will recommend some important changes in the mail service. In the first place he will ask to have the system of paying the railroads for their services changed from the present system of weight to one in which the space occupied is the chief consideration.

The railroads themselves have always contended that the present system of payment by weight computed in special districts at special times of the year was not fair to them. In those periods the railroads say the Government simply reframs from shipping its supplies, and in other ways reduces the weight of mail as far as possible. At the same time critics of the Administration have long contended that the railroads received far more than they ought for the services rendered.

"It is easy enough," said the Postmaster General, "for the roads to determine the amount of car space required to transport the mails, and the car space used furnishes an almost exact basis upon which to compute the value of railway service. It really is the only reasonable way to determine what is fair to the roads themselves and to the department, and I hope to see Congress approve this plan of determining the pay of the roads for mail transportation."

WORLD'S BIGGEST WARSHIPS.

Two New Ones for American Navy to Hold the Record.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The two new battleships authorized by the last naval act probably will be of 28,500 tons displacement, or the biggest war vessels in the world. The largest ships so far designed for the American Navy are the New York and Texas, with a displacement of 27,000 tons each, and it became known only to-day that the Navy Department contemplated exceeding their size.

The new ships will have heavier armor than ever before put on a battleship, which accounts for their increased displacement. The armament of the new vessels will be the same as the New York and Texas, with a main battery of ten 14-inch guns.

With this approach to a 30,000-ton battleship the naval ordnance experts are considering the question of a 16-inch gun. It will require a 35,000-ton battleship to withstand the terrific recoil from a main battery of ten 16-inch guns.

NEW POPULATION CENTRE.

Discovery of Error Puts It in Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Director of the Census announced to-day that an error was made in determining the centre of population of the United States. The actual centre is eight miles from the point first fixed upon by calculators upon the basis of the recent census. It is in the western part of Bloomington, Monroe County, Southern Indiana. In a preliminary statement, made July 17, it was placed in the centre of Brown County, Ind., approximately eight miles due east of Bloomington.

Citizens of Brown County have already celebrated the announcement that the centre of population was in the midst of them, and erected a monument marking the spot.

AT SEA IN CANOE, GIRL LOST.

Young Melcher of Mount Vernon Paddled Three Miles Off Maine Coast.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Aug. 30.—Despite the efforts of Herbert Melcher, 18, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., to save Miss Patience Mitchell, 17, when the canoe in which they were in capsized in the open ocean off Babson's River to-day, the girl was drowned. Melcher was so exhausted that his condition to-night was serious.

Melcher is a good swimmer and canoeist, and this afternoon with Miss Mitchell he paddled three miles out to sea. In the chop off the mouth of Babson's River the frail craft was overturned, and Melcher kept the girl's head above water for nearly an hour, until a motorboat came along and picked them up. Melcher, disregarding his own exhausted condition, helped work over her for a long time, but she died from exhaustion.

SHORTAGE AT DENVER MINT.

Caused by Waste and Foreman Was Dismissed by Director Roberts.

DENVER, Aug. 30.—George E. Roberts, Director of the United States Mint, admitted to-day that Richard C. Morrison, former foreman of the fuget melting room, was discharged for "wastage and for the good of the service" a year ago, but that no arrests were made because "proof of shortage was never established nor a mint thief identified."

The investigation was based on a statement of a local assayer that he had been approached by a "mysterious man who asked him to accept gold melt it and sell it to the mint, contributing half the proceeds. When questioned the stranger said the offer was not "on the square" and disappeared.

More School Roof Dances.

The Jersey City Board of Education some time ago, on the petition of a delegation of the Woman's Club and other citizens, ordered that the roof garden of Schoolhouse 32 should be opened on each Wednesday evening for a municipal dance. The social event has been such a pronounced success that the directors of education have decided to open School 29, in the Grandville district, for dancers also, and it is probable that the same order will be made as to the roof gardens in every division of the city.

Royal Bengals Cigars

taste as good as they look and burn splendidly

A Box of 10 for 15 Cents

Get them—INSIST if you must—but get them

PLANS FOR TAFT'S TRIP.

Secret Service Agent Starts Monday to Cover Entire Route.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 30.—President Taft will motor to Boston to-morrow morning to attend the convention of the American Bar Association, where he is expected to make a short address.

The President this morning golfed at Myopia with his brother, Horace P. Taft of Watertown, Conn., who is here to spend a week at Paramatta. Major Archie Butt went to Boston to make arrangements for the President's trip to-morrow. The President will reach Boston at 10:45 A. M., but before going will have his usual morning round of golf, with an earlier start than usual, to allow him to get to Boston in time.

Plans are being hurried along for the President's 15,000-mile trip, which starts Sept. 15. The rough draft has been submitted to the various railroads.

Lucian Wheeler of the Secret Service leaves on Monday in advance of the President, and will confer with the local committees to perfect arrangements, so that when the President arrives in town he will find everything running like clockwork.

If there is a banquet the seats for the party will be picked out, stands upon which the President is to make his speeches will be inspected, and minor details looked after.

Agent Wheeler has had much experience in this line, both with ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft, and when the latter leaves Beverly he will have the satisfaction of knowing that everything is arranged. The President's special will probably be a five or six car train. After the local committees report the trip will be booked up, and every minute of the President's waking hours will be mapped out before the start is made from Beverly.

Mail continues to come to the President in surprisingly large amounts. He has received many letters referring to the Hamilton speech, and most of them commend him for the stand he took. Many are from men whose opinion the President feels is worth something.

Plans were completed to-night for the Mayflower cruise to Islesboro, Me., where the President and Mrs. Taft will spend the week end with Mrs. Thomas McK. Laughlin. They will return to Beverly Monday morning, and the President may attend the Myopia Horse Show in the afternoon.

Ex-Speaker Cannon will spend a few days at the Farms. To-night it was said at the executive offices that no arrangements had been made as yet for a call on the President.

PAYS FOR FOREST DAMAGE.

Brooklyn Concern Gives State $10,000 for Cutting of Trees.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The action instituted by the State against the Union Bag and Paper Company of Hudson Falls was settled to-day by the payment by the company of $10,000 to the State Conservation Commission, together with the release of all the right which the company claimed in certain lands located in Township 34, Hamilton County.

The suit was brought in April for penalties and damages caused by the cutting of a large number of soft trees on State lands. The company claimed the right to cut the timber under the terms of an agreement which ran with the property at the time of its purchase by the State. The State contended that this agreement had expired.

The settlement was approved by the Supreme Court and Gov. Dix. The commission says the actual damage caused by the company amounted to only $3,000. It believes the severity of the penalty imposed will tend to discourage a repetition of the offense.

FINED HIS WIFE $200.

Defendant in Divorce Suit Tries to Justify His System of Penalties.

Charges and countercharges dealing with cruelty and a system of fines to make a wife "behave" were brought to light yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Delany in the divorce suit of Mrs. Herman Goldner, whose husband is a member of the firm of Goldner, Kramer & Saperstein, who are in the embroidery business at 57 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Goldner alleges that her husband spent $1,600 of her money for use in his business, and that all she got in return were beatings and an invitation to let him go his own way and not to bother him. Goldner in turn says that his wife beat his children by his first wife and also maltreated him, and that in order to get her to stop he decided to impose a system of fines and mulcted her in the amount of $200.

After his wife had related her grievances Goldner told his story, explaining that when he was about to marry the second time his chosen bride promised to be kind and affectionate to his three children. After the wedding, he says, she became jealous and proceeded to make life miserable for him, the real trouble beginning one night when he brought home his youngest son, Julius. The little fellow was delighted at seeing his stepmother, but the father asserts that she was not so delighted at seeing him, and began to shout and kept it up for five nights steady.

He got to sleep on the fifth night, but his wife, he says, awoke him by pinching, and when he tried to prevent this she began to scream and to shout "murder," causing a policeman to come. He further alleges that she threw an alarm clock at him and tried to scald him with boiling fat.

Justice Delany granted Mrs. Goldner $12 a week alimony pending the trial of her action.

HOTEL CASHIER HELD FOR THEFT OF $50,000

F. J. Dorlan of the Manhattan Arrested at His Desk on a Charge of Grand Larceny.

SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED

Exact Amount of Money Stolen Not Yet Known—He Is President of an Auto Supply Company.

Frank J. Dorlan, for ten years cashier of the Hotel Manhattan, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, was arrested at his desk in the hotel by Detective Rooney and taken to the Yorkville Court yesterday to answer to a charge of grand larceny preferred by Warren E. Kredching, Auditor of the hotel. Kredching had procured a warrant for Dorlan's arrest from Magistrate Breen on an affidavit specifying that $222 had been taken from the cash drawer, but it was understood, it was said, that the embezzlement ran into the thousands. The prisoner waived examination and was held in $5,000 bail.

Dorlan is a bachelor, 43 years old. Since his connection with the hotel he has lived in the hotel annex. The management trusted him implicitly, and all the money passed through his hands. The Auditor's affidavit said that on Feb. 18, 1911, Richard L. Dezeng, then living at the hotel, turned in a check for $222 in payment of his bill, and that Dorlan took that amount of money from the cash drawer, putting the check in its place.

Assistant District Attorney Minton appeared for the prosecution and said he understood that the defendant was accused of embezzling $50,000 and that he had confessed to the taking of about that amount. Dorlan's lawyer, Albert R. Hagen, said that no attempt would be made to procure bail.

When not engaged with his work at the Manhattan, Dorlan was busy in an enterprise of his own. This is the Victor Auto Supply and Manufacturing Company at 42 West Forty-third Street, incorporated for $25,000. He is President of the company.

Manager Boden of the Manhattan thought Dorlan's shortage would not amount to $50,000. Later this statement was given out at the hotel:

Frank J. Dorlan, employed in the Hotel Manhattan as head front office cashier during the last ten years, has been found short in his accounts. He is in the Tombs. His shortage was recently discovered by the auditor. He has been collecting accounts due from guests, not turning in the proper amount of money, and making false entries on the books.

It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of the shortage until the accounts have been further audited. Dorlan is bonded by a surety company.

The hotel management could not explain what Dorlan had done with the money.

Your head yearns for a change from that antiquated straw. A Young featherweight Soft Hat will be a comforting—and stylish as well.

Many modish designs—Young's exclusively—$3 & $4.

All Fall styles now ready.

Young's Hats

Broadway at Dey St. Broadway at Houston St. Broadway at 14th St. Broadway at Astor Pl. Broadway at 28th St. Broadway at 38th St. Only Brooklyn store: Fifth Ave. at 42d St. 371 Fulton St., Opp. City Hall

UNION IS STRENGTH

It is also more economical.

That is why, in our constant effort to minimize building costs, we have absorbed so many lines of work.

We are not builders in name only—we ourselves actually perform 60% of all work on an operation under our control.

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NOW Every Smith Gray & Co. Summer Fancy Suit

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Altogether there are nearly four thousand suits from which you may choose.

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Cool your blood—quench your thirst—preserve your health—drink

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

The best Summer beverage. A tonic for the stomach; a bracer for the nerves; a refresher for the whole system. A tablespoonful in a glass of water, with or without sugar, makes a most soothing drink in hot weather. Sharp, snappy, pleasing to the taste.

Importers,
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All coffee ills yield to well-made

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Be sure it's well boiled.

The Washburn-Crosby Company's Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, cake and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It makes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the quality and worry occasioned by the use of flour of low uniform quality. That is why discriminating housewives always insist upon it.

AMERICA'S FAMOUS SPRINGS

Those who know pronounce the water from

SUN-RAY

ENGLAND WASTING RESOURCES--RAMSAY

President of British Association Says at Present Rate Coal Will Be Gone in 175 Years.

BASIS OF NATION'S WEALTH

Not Much Hope That Radium Will Supply the Place of Coal, but There Are Other Possibilities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Sir William Ramsay gave a surprise to the members of the British Association, which began its eightieth annual meeting at Portsmouth to-day.

The eminent chemist had been expected to deal in his Presidential address with the wonders of science. Instead he delivered a grave warning to England that at the present rate of consumption of her coal supply she will be a bankrupt nation 175 years hence.

"It may be said that 175 years is a long time," said Sir William. "In the life of a nation it is a mere span."

Sir William urged Governmental afforestation and general economy in the use of coal in order that "our life as a nation may be prolonged." Both in industrial life and in the home there was, he said, room for economy. He advocated the appointment of a permanent commission on the lines initiated in America by Mr. Roosevelt, whose object should be to keep abreast with the diminution of the stores of natural energy and to take steps to lessen its rate.

"Two courses are open," said Sir William, in conclusion. "First, the Laissez Faire plan of leaving to self-interested competition the combating of waste, or, secondly, initiating legislation which in the interest of the whole nation will endeavor to lessen the squandering of our national resources. This legislation may be of two kinds—penal, that is, imposing a penalty on the wasteful expenditure of energy supplies; and helpful, that is, imparting information as to what can be done, advancing loans at an easy rate of interest to enable reforms to be carried out, and insisting on the greater prosperity which would result from the use of more efficient appliances.

"The subject is a complicated one, and it will demand the combined efforts of experts and legislators for a generation, but if it be not considered with definite intention of immediate action we shall be held up to the deserved execration of our not very remote descendants."

As England's coal supply is admittedly the concrete basis of the national wealth and power, Sir William Ramsay's address draws attention to the fact that the country is living on its capital and that bankruptcy is in sight within a few generations.

Sir William did not leave radium out of consideration in his forecast. On the contrary, he suggested wonderful possibilities that would eventuate were it possible to discover a method of harnessing that element with its enormous stored-up energy. If, he said, the energy in a ton of radium could be utilized in thirty years instead of being evolved at its slow rate of 1,760 years for half disintegration, it would suffice to propel for that time a ship of 15,000 tons with engines of 15,000 horse power at a speed of fifteen knots an hour. To do this now required a million and a half tons of coal.

"If we know," Sir William said, "that radium and its descedants decompose spontaneously, evolving energy, why should not other, more stable elements decompose when subjected to enormous strains? This leads to the speculation whether, if the elements are capable of disintegration, the world may not have at its disposal a hitherto unsuspected source of energy."

Sir William did not see much hope in this direction, however, for he concluded:

"If radium were to evolve its stored-up energy at the same rate that guncotton does, we should have an undreamed-of explosive. Could we control the rate, we should have a useful and potent source of energy, provided, always, that a sufficient supply of radium were forthcoming. But the supply is certainly a very limited one, and it can safely be affirmed that the production will never surpass half an ounce a year.

CAMORRA LEADER PUNISHED.

Alfano and Another Prisoner Sentenced for Insulting Judge.

VITERBO, Aug. 30.—Enrico Alfano, the alleged head of the Camorra, and Giuseppe Minichiello, another member of the Camorra, now on trial for the murder of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife, were condemned to three months' imprisonment today for insulting Cavaliere Bianchi, the President of the court.

When the session was resumed this morning the prisoners were again confronted with the Carabineer who testified yesterday. His evidence dealt with the finding of Cuocolo's ring, which the Carabineers allege that they discovered hidden in a mattress in the house occupied by Giuseppe Salvi, one of the alleged actual assasins of Cuocolo.

Alfano and Minichiello took offense at the manner in which questions were put to the witness, and shouted, with much gesticulation, that the Judge was suggesting the answers of the Carabineer. They succeeded in creating such confusion that the proceedings were interrupted.

After the tumult had subsided the Public Prosecutor demanded that Alfano and Minichiello be tried on the charge of insulting the Judge in the course of the latter's execution of his duty, and was successful in having the two chief disturbers condemned to six months' imprisonment. The excited state of the prisoners, however, induced the Judge to reduce the sentences to three months in each case.

15 KILLED IN SWITZERLAND.

As Many Probably Mortally Hurt by the Collapse of a Bridge.

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Aug. 30.—A railroad bridge, which was being constructed [illegible] near Brail, in the Upper Engadine, south of the [illegible] collapsed [illegible]

JAPAN RECALLING UCHIDA.

Is to be Foreign Minister—He and His Wife Popular in Washington.

TOKIO, Aug. 30.—Marquis Saionji today submitted to the Emperor for approval the names of the members of the Cabinet which he has formed in succession to the retiring Ministry headed by Count Katsura. Afterward the new Cabinet was officially announced as follows:

Premier—Marquis Saionji.
Home Affairs—M. Kelhara.
Finance—M. Yamamoto.
War—Gen. Ishimoto.
Navy—Vice Admiral Saito.
Agriculture and Commerce—Baron Makino.
Communications and (pro tem.) Foreign Affairs—Count Hayashi.
Justice—M. Matsuda.
Education—M. Hasebe.

Viscount Uchida, new Ambassador to the United States, will be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs after his arrival at Tokio.

Count Katsura, the retiring Prime Minister, has been created an Elder Statesman.

The newspapers generally accept the new Cabinet favorably. The appointment of M. Yamamoto as Minister of Finance is especially approved because it introduces new blood in the Ministry. M. Yamamoto is considered one of the strongest financiers in Japan.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Viscount Uchida, who was in this city to-day attending the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, was notified of his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, while he expressed appreciation of the honor, he said he was unable to comment upon it. He also expressed regret that he would have to leave this country, saying he had greatly enjoyed his stay here.

Ambassador Uchida left here to-night for New York and Washington.

MAY PUNISH "NELLIE BLY."

Examiner Intimates That He Will Report Her for Contempt of Court.

A report of the investigation of the business affairs of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman, whose pen name when she was a newspaper woman was "Nellie Bly," will be presented to Judge Veeder in the United States District Court this morning. From this report the Judge will determine whether Mrs. Seaman has been in contempt of court for refusing to answer some of the questions put to her by Commissioner Morle, who is conducting the investigation.

Some time ago Judge Chatfield ruled that Mrs. Seaman could not be compelled to answer questions relative to the American Steel Barrel Company. Later he changed his decision and ordered her to answer twenty-one questions relating to that company. She appeared yesterday morning before Judge Veeder and was acquainted with the new decision. Mrs. Seaman showed an inclination not to abide by the order. When told that she must answer the questions or pay the penalty for contempt of court, she submitted.

Commissioner Morle had prepared the list of questions, but Mrs. Seaman showed continual reluctance to answer and occupied so much time that Judge Veeder finally left the court room, after instructing the Commissioner to continue the investigation and to submit a report of the examination.

By his questions, Commissioner Morle tried to draw out the admission that the barrel company was owned and managed by Mrs. Seaman. While she did not refuse to answer any of the questions, her answers were vague and gave little real information. Commissioner Morle will recommend that Mrs. Seaman be punished for contempt of court.

MAKE HOLIDAY OF HANGING.

Public Execution in Mississippi Draws Crowd to See Negro Die.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Miss., Aug. 30.—For the first time in thirty-five years the people of Mississippi have had a public hanging. Bell Gage, a negro, paid the penalty for the murder of his wife.

The scene surrounding the scaffold has seldom been equaled in the South, where executions are universally private and as far removed from the public gaze as possible. Despite the protest of the better class of citizens the county authorities decided to have the execution public.

Thousands of people came to Louisville. They came early by train and by private conveyance. Vendors had secured concessions of all kinds and restaurants had been hastily constructed about the scaffold for feeding the throngs with sandwiches, coffee, lemonade, and peanuts. Before the hour for the execution the crowd became so great and crushed onto the scaffold with such force that ropes had to be stretched and Deputy Sheriffs called upon to keep the crowd away. Men fought for places of vantage about the gallows. It was more like a gala picnic than the dispatching of a soul to eternity.

Long before the execution Gage heard the carpenters driving the last nails into the gallows. He was greatly agitated until a negro preacher arrived and knelt with him in prayer, after which he was calm. He walked to his doom with a steady step.

TOBACCONISTS ORGANIZE.

Independent Shopowners Will Specially Fight Coupons and Trading Stamps.

Independent retail tobacconists from all parts of the city have formed an organization to the end that they may be represented when the tobacco reorganization plan reaches the United States Circuit Court. Their chief protest against the cigar shop combination relates to coupons and trading stamps, which they consider instruments of unfair competition, more effective than any others in suppressing rivalry.

The organization is to be known as the Retail Tobacconists' Association of New York and its executive business is in the hands of a committee of fifty, made up of five shopowners in each of the ten divisions of the city. It is their intention to make a persistent crusade against the cigar shop coupon, and after the meeting of the committee on September 11, petitions will be started for circulation among tradesmen. Every smoker who enters a cigar shop will have the privilege of signing a protest.

The independent manufacturers have already organized and retained counsel for representation in court.

No Change in Date of Primaries.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Replying to numerous inquiries, Attorney General Carmody to-day gave an opinion in which he holds that the new Levy election law does not change the date for holding official primaries.

80 STORES SACKED BY FOOD RIOTERS

Fifteen Hundred Weavers Attack Shops in French Town—Crusade Elsewhere Continues.

PRICES BEING FORCED DOWN

Farmer Drops Dead from Fright as Women Storm His Place—Cavalry Sent to Disturbed Region.

ST. QUENTIN, Department of Aisne, France, Aug. 30.—Fifteen hundred weavers from Isle, a suburb of this city, marched into St. Quentin to-day and sacked eighty stores in which eatables were on sale.

The police finally dispersed the rioters.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The war against the high prices of food is being continued with unabated violence, and to-night the Government sent two squadrons of cavalry to the Valenciennes region with strict orders to repress all disturbances.

The storekeepers are beginning to quail before the fury of the populace. Many of them have already intimated their intention of reducing prices as demanded.

A mob of women to-day stormed a farm at Fresnes, near Valenciennes, and the farmer, who suffered from a weak heart, dropped dead through fright.

Disorders of considerable proportions are reported from twelve other places in Northern France. The usual procedure is for a crowd of women of the lower class to assemble and do their marketing together, carrying large placards upon which are written the prices which the women are willing to pay. If the shopkeeper agrees to sell his goods at the prices offered, the women buy; but if he refuses, they pitch all his stock into the street. The man next door generally yields, though the crowd in its excitement may sack his place out of spite without inquiring whether the dealer is willing to reduce the prices of his goods.

Tragi-comic incidents are reported rom some localities where the storekeepers have attempted to defend their stock. A butcher named Froissart, at Henin-Lietard, in Pas-de-Calais, was patrolling the sidewalk in front of his shop on horseback when his place was stormed by a crowd of 300 women, who demanded that he lower his prices. Froissart charged into the mob, yelling and waving a stick, with which he knocked over several of the manifestants before he was pulled from his horse.

BULLET NEAR HIS HEART.

Rathborne Clinton Shoots Himself in a Woman's Apartment.

Rathborne Clinton, who has lived since May in a boarding house at 64 West Ninety-fourth Street, shot himself last night about 10 o'clock in the bathroom of the apartment of Mrs. Margaret Dunn at 100 West Eightieth Street, whither he had gone an hour before with Ehlma Kenny, a manicure, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. His friends said he was a promoter and about 35 years old, though neither Miss Kenny nor Mrs. Dunn knew of any relatives of his in New York. He was first attended by Dr. M. C. Warsaw, who has an office on the ground floor of the apartment house, and later an ambulance was called and he was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. He was found to be dangerously injured, having a bullet near the heart.

Miss Kenny told of having spent the evening with Clinton. They had dinner at a restaurant, she said, and during the meal Clinton said he was tired of life and intended to kill himself. He left the dining room for a few minutes, and his companion went the waiter for him, fearing that he would injure himself. Leaving the restaurant they took a taxicab and drove to the apartment of Mrs. Dunn. Miss Kenny said that about 10 o'clock Clinton went into the bathroom, and the report of the revolver was heard a second later.

At Clinton's boarding house it was learned that he had not been at home for three or four days, and Miss Kenny added to this the information that Clinton had been drinking heavily. She thought that his despondency was due to that cause.

FIGHT FIRE FROM ELEVATED.

Ninth Avenue Lines Tied Up for Two Hours by Greenwich Street Blaze.

Fire starting in the third story of a loft building at 388 Greenwich Street about 10 o'clock last evening kept the firemen busy for more than two hours, and blocked traffic on the Ninth Avenue elevated and the surface line until midnight. The blaze started in the loft occupied by William Higgins, a dealer in dried fruits, and spread to the roof, doing in all a damage close to $100,000.

It was discovered by Patrolman Schmidt, who sent in the alarm, and when Deputy Chief Binns had a look at the building he called for more apparatus. Chief Kenlon, on his arrival, decided that the flames would have to be fought from the elevated structure, and telephoned to the Interborough Company to shut off the power below Christopher Street. With this advantage gained and the use of the water tower, the fire was finally got under control. It was no easy task, for the iron shutters that guarded the upper windows of the building added serious difficulty to the firemen's work.

On his way to the fire Robert J. Rubin, an adjuster, bowled over a pedestrian with his automobile. The victim was Fred Wilkington of 23 Desbrosses Street. He received only a scalp wound, and entered no complaint.

CONFER ON BOY'S ARREST.

Commissioner Waldo Is Summoned to City Hall by the Mayor.

Mayor Gaynor sent for Police Commissioner Waldo yesterday morning. After the Commissioner appeared at the City Hall the two had a long conference. It was understood that they discussed the case of William Eagen, the Brooklyn boy, who was arrested by Detective David Barry of the Bergen Street Station and was later discharged in court.

Commissioner Waldo, it is said, told the Mayor that he had ordered Chief Inspector Schmittberger to make a thorough investigation of the case.

INDOOR SUFFRAGE "PICNIC."

Leader of 14th Ward Political Equality Association Has New Idea.

The newest thing in picnics is the "squat" picnic, furthered and fostered by Miss Mary Donnelly, leader of the Political Equality Association in the Fourteenth Assembly District. This kind of a picnic it is have its try out on Sept. 17, and even if the snow is two feet deep by that time, according to Miss Donnelly, it won't interfere one bit with her idea of what a suffragette picnic ought to be.

"The brass band and open-air idea is entirely out of date for picnics," said Miss Donnelly yesterday. "Besides, we haven't a women's band yet and we certainly don't want any men to lead our procession.

"We have decided that the best place for a picnic is right in our own Fourteenth Assembly District, bounded by Avenue A, Lexington Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street and Twenty-third Street. We thought at first of getting a boat and going to College Point, but that's what every one does, and we are going to be original, you bet."

There was nothing to do, therefore, but to invent a new kind of picnic, and Miss Donnelly, assisted by a militant who had taken three-fourths of the strong-arm prizes on the hurricane deck of the Adriatic on her last trip to New York, hit at the "squat" idea of celebration.

All that is needed now is two lots in a big office building within the boundaries of the Fourteenth Assembly District, to be donated, of course, by some real estate man who wants to win the women's favor. The social committee will decorate one floor with grass mats for the "squatters" and tea and sandwiches will be served à la mat by young women with "Votes for Women" aprons. The men will sit on the mats, too, and an orchestra, sitting on a larger mat, may furnish music.

The other floor of the office building, if furnished free of charge by some kind real estate man, will be given up to high horses and other athletic devices, and there will be prizes for all kinds of contests for both men and women. It will be a regular indoor field event.

The Fourteenth Assembly Club boasts of 600 members, and Miss Donnelly and her assistants say that their scheme will most assuredly be a success. All that is wanted is the office building, for arrangements for the hay mats, it was said yesterday, have already been made with a New Jersey farmer.

FINE BOULEVARD FOR QUEENS

Contracts Let for Improvements to Make a Great Driveway.

With the letting of a contract for paving Broadway from Murray Lane, Flushing, to Tenth Street, Bayside, a distance of two miles, at a cost of $125,425, the authorities of Queens have taken the first step in laying out a fine boulevard and automobile highway for the north shore of that borough. When completed there will be a paved thoroughfare stretching from the old Thirty-fourth Street Ferry in Hunter's Point, Long Island City, past the Queens County Court House to the Plaza of the new Queensboro Bridge, and from that point, by way of Woodside, Winfield, Elmhurst, Corona, Flushing, and Bayside, out to the Nassau County line.

This proposed improvement, which will be hailed thankfully by thousands of automobilists, was made possible by the city some time ago taking over certain thoroughfares in Queens and making appropriations for their improvement.

In addition to these improvements, bids will be opened by President Gresser next Wednesday for the laying of smooth pavements in the Shell Road from Thompson Avenue to Jackson Avenue; the Flushing Road from Old Bowery Bay Road to Jackson Avenue, in the Second Ward; the Hempstead and Jamaica Turnpike from Harvard Avenue to the city line, Fourth Ward, and Central Avenue from the Merrick Road to the city line, Fourth Ward.

KEEP REVOLVERS AT HOME.

District Attorney Whitman Says New Law Does Not Forbid That.

District Attorney Whitman when asked yesterday whether the Sullivan law regulating the sale and carrying of revolvers and other small firearms, which goes into effect next Friday, would prevent citizens from keeping revolvers in their homes replied that he did not believe it would be so interpreted by the courts.

"Although the law and that interpretation of it may have to be tested by the courts," he said, "I believe that under the statute a citizen has a perfect right to have a revolver in his home. The only phrase in the new law that could be interpreted otherwise is that worded, 'has in his possession.' This, I believe, means physical possession, on his person, and a revolver in his home would not be in the man's physical possession any more than it would be in the possession of his wife or his servant."

CLAIMS $5,200,000 DAMAGES.

Suit Due to Quarrels Over Publication of Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Walter Montgomery Jackson filed an amended complaint in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit against Horace Everett Hooper. He alleges that by the failure of Hooper to carry out the terms of a contract to buy the stock of the Hooper & Jackson Company, Limited, of England, and also to buy the stock of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Company, he has suffered damages which he places at $5,200,000.

With the summons and complaint there was filed a notice that the action would be set down for trial in the Supreme Court in May next.

The complaint states that Hooper and Jackson owned jointly 2,994 shares, worth about $5 each, of the Hooper & Jackson Company, Limited, and 2,498 shares of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Company. These shares represented the entire capital shares of both companies, with the exception of small parts which were issued for corporation purposes. There was also a mention made of a note for $300,000 which Hooper and Jackson owned jointly. In 1908, the plaintiff alleges, disagreements arose between them, and this led to a suit in the Court of Chancery in New Jersey. To settle all the trouble, Jackson alleges, Hooper agreed to purchase all the stock of both corporations within three months from the date of the instrument, and in the case of failure he was to forfeit $25,000. A copy of the agreement shows that the purchaser was to insure his life for $1,000,000 for the benefit of the Hooper & Jackson Company and was to make a payment of $750,000 in instalments. There were provisions, too, that no employe was to receive more than $10,000 yearly.

The complaint alleged that employes were paid excessive salaries and that the litigation in the New Jersey court had caused excessive damages to the eleventh edition of the encyclopaedia, the work on which had to be suspended because of disagreements between the principal stockholders.

Evarts, Choate & Sherman represent the plaintiff and Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall represent Hooper. There is an affidavit on file showing that Hooper was served with the papers in the suit at 35 West Thirty-second Street.

SUIT IN BIG STOCK DEAL.

Action to Recover $500,000 from Phillips, Jr., and Walter G. Newmann.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 30.—Notice was filed here to-day of a suit by [illegible] H. Rosenblatt, Moses H. Rosenblatt, and Max Hesslein, of the firm name of Edmund H. Rosenblatt & Co., as plaintiffs, against James Phillips, Jr., and Walter G. Newmann.

Phillips was formerly President of the Nevada Consolidated Company, is Vice President of the Tennessee Copper Company, and was formerly a Director in the Boston and Montana Copper Company. Newmann was for a year President of the Union Copper Mines Company of North Carolina. The action is for $500,000.

It is charged that on account of the high financial and social standing of Phillips and Newmann the plaintiffs were induced to buy large quantities of stock of the Union Copper Mines Company. The bill of complaint alleges that the plaintiffs bought these stocks from Phillips and Newmann on their representation that this was a large and prosperous mine. They say they found these representations to be without foundation.

Counsel for the plaintiffs are Bachman & Lowenthal, 309 Broadway, and counsel for Phillips and Newmann are Olcott, Gruber, Black & Bonynge.

Battleship Utah to Join Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The battleship Utah will go into commission to-morrow at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and about 800 members of her crew will board her. After being provisioned and receiving the balance of her stores, which will take about five days, she will leave for New York, where the other members of her crew will be taken on. After that she will sail to Hampton Roads, where she will be assigned to her place as one of the Atlantic squadron.

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For Men, six pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
For Women & Children, 6 pairs, $2; Woman's Silk Lustre, $3
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The Beautiful Autumn Blouses

[illegible]

...DEL CASE GOES ...O THE JURY TO-DAY

...yers to Sum Up This Morning, the Defense Having Three Hours for It.

...RY AT THE MURDER SCENE

...ect the Rooms at the Iroquois Occupied by Broker Jackson—Medical Experts Disagree.

The defense of Paul Geidel, the seven-...-year-old boy charged with the mur... of William Henry Jackson, a broker, ... latter's rooms at the Iroquois ..., where Geidel was formerly a bell-..., closed yesterday in General Sessions ... a trial lasting ten days.

The final efforts of the defense brought ... divergent views on the part of medi... experts as to the significance of facts ...closed at the Coroner's inquest, and of ... peculiar bluish tinge of Jackson's face ...d hands.

...erts called by the prosecution stout... maintained that the data brought out ... the autopsy gave no reason whatever ...sssuming that Jackson suffered from ...iseased heart. The experts for the de... with equal emphasis insisted that ... disease known as myocarditis was ...ly present and could have produced ... death of Jackson.

Upon the conclusion of the testimony, ... Crain called counsel for both sides ... the bench for a whispered conference. ...lasted for several minutes, and while ... was in progress rumors flew about the ...rtroom as to its possible significance. ...ge Crain announced upon its conclu... that he had agreed with counsel for ... sides as to a method of transporting ... jury to the Iroquois Hotel for pur... of observation and to meet the situ... created through the fact that the ...quois elevator would not hold more ... eight persons, while the law required ... the jury must not be allowed to sepa... while on a visit to the scene of an al... crime for the purpose of observa...

To Sum Up This Morning.

The visit to the hotel, it was decided, ... be allowed to fill out the afternoon ... order that counsel for both sides might ...ve an opportunity to prepare their final ...uments. These will be heard this ..., the defense requiring, according ... announcement, three hours in which ... put its case before the jurors, and the ...ecution an hour less.

As it actually turned out the jaunt to ... Iroquois consumed much more than ... rest of the afternoon, the jurors fail... to reach the hotel until after 6 ...clock. In order to pass out of the hotel ... the exact route followed by Geidel in ... escape after Jackson had been killed ... jurors filed through the filled dining... and through the women's waiting... and men's smoking room adjoining ... main lobby. In each of these rooms ... solemn-visaged jurors, walking two ... two and obeying strictly the Court's ...structions to hold no conversation what... among themselves, encountered ... patrons of the hotel.

They entered by the cellar door, walked ... the narrow, winding staircase to the ... floor just as Geidel said he did in ... confession to the police, and then, to ... followed the route faithfully. ... would have been required to walk all the ... up to the tenth floor. Judge Crain, ...wever, helped them out of this diffi...lty. He opened a door leading to the ...rnace, showed the jurors in what di...ction it ran, and then rang for the ...levator.

Six of the jurors entered the elevator ... a first trip, two court officials going ...with them. One of these officials was or...ered to return, and then Judge Crain ... the elevator man to stop the car ... the ninth floor, one floor below the ...rooms of the broker and those of District ...Attorney Whitman, adjoining. On the ... the rest of the jurors, Judge ... District Attorney Nott, ... and Lawyer James Gray of counsel for the defense, were carried up.

Broker's Rooms Inspected.

When the jury was reassembled on the ninth floor the party proceeded by the staircase, as if the whole journey had been made in that manner. They looked out of the hallway window, scrutinized carefully the bathroom window by which Geidel said he had entered Jackson's apartment, and checked up the arrangement of the furniture to meet both the original confession and that which followed it on the witness stand when Geidel was trying to make out a case which might save him.

They found that the walls had been repapered and the apartment generally overhauled and repaired so that upon casual observation no traces of the struggle that had ended in Jackson's death remained.

One of the jurors, wished to make a measurement of the bathroom window, but was informed that the law under which the visit was permissible contemplated only visual observations, and none other should be made. The door to District Attorney Whitman's rooms was pointed out to the jurors, but they did not try to enter it.

On contemplating their inspection of the Jackson suite the jurors were taken in two detachments as before by way of the elevator to the main floor of the hotel, and then, after following the route of Geidel to the street, they returned to the Criminal Court Building in a Fifth Avenue 'bus, to be discharged for the day.

Earlier in the afternoon Dr. Frank W. Jackson, brother of the slain man, was put on as a medical expert to testify as to the possibility that his brother could have died from heart disease. He said he had examined his brother on many occasions professionally and always found his heart sound, the most detailed stethoscopic examination failing to indicate the least weakness.

"But isn't it a fact that your brother could have developed heart disease since you last examined him?" asked Mr. Gray, "and could have died from an attack of myocarditis?"

"No," said the witness. "I want to help you all I can. I went to the autopsy especially to see if I could not possibly find some evidence that my brother died from natural causes. I didn't want to think he had been murdered. I wanted to find it otherwise. But I couldn't find the slightest hopeful sign in that regard I would like to help you, Mr. Gray, but I cannot do it?"

The voice of Dr. Jackson was husky with emotion while he testified. Mrs. Geidel, Paul's mother, heard this testimony through an open door of an anteroom in which she was seated.

Medical Man's Opinion.

Dr. Milton Nobles, an elderly physician who was introduced as an expert by the defense, was made to admit that he had not performed an autopsy for more than thirty years. He attacked the testimony of Coroner's Physician Lehane, upon whose findings the prosecution depends as to the cause of death, and insisted that the gashes in Jackson's face, none of which involved any large blood vessel, could not have caused death.

Dr. Gottlieb Sternberg, who studied medicine at a Long Island institution, testified for the defense that he was positive death resulted naturally from myocarditis, the position of the body in death proving this to his complete satisfaction. He was certain that a person could not die of asphyxiation and at the same time have bleeding wounds, adding that he would remain of this opinion even if the cloth shoved down Jackson's throat by Geidel had shut off the broker's breath.

The persistent efforts of the defense to prove that Jackson died a natural death became somewhat wearing upon Mr. Nott finally, and he asked:

"Do you presume to say this man died a natural death? Finger marks on his throat; three cuts on his head; his jaw dislocated; a rag soaked with chloroform down his throat; the bed and walls splashed with blood, the carpet soaked with blood; did that man die a natural death from old age, and heart degeneration?"

The witness admitted he could not answer.

To refute the testimony of the defense's experts Mr. Nott brought forward Dr. Alfred T. Sumner, who had frequently treated Jackson and was his regular physician. He said that on April 12 he carefully examined Jackson, and found his heart remarkably sound. The defense had made much of the bluish tinge of Jackson's skin. Dr. Sumner said he was sure this was due to applications of nitrate of silver taken for nasal trouble. The experts for the defense were equally sure it was an indication of heart disease, and to set the matter at rest Mr. Nott called Dr. Robert Lewis of 46 West Fortieth Street, an eye and ear specialist.

What Colored His Skin.

"I am positive that the color was due to nitrate of silver," said Dr. Lewis. "I treated Mr. Jackson for twelve years for a nasal disease, and gave him nitrate of silver constantly during that time."

The defense made an effort to bring Geidel under the age of 16 years by introducing testimony from relatives that he was born in 1895. Mr. Nott produced a birth certificate indicating that he was born in 1894, but this the defense refused to admit, alleging that the child named therein might not actually be the defendant. Mr. Gray announced that he would telegraph to Hartford for the family records and put them in evidence.

Before Judge Crain would grant the recess for the purpose of going to the Hotel Iroquois he insisted that Geidel stand up and make formal relinquishment of his legal right to accompany the jury, and that his lawyers formally announce their intention not to take advantage of any legal technicality resulting from the fact that the jurors might become separated while en route. He refused to let the jurors leave the court house in two carriages, which were called for them, on the ground that that would be too obvious a case of separation. He held the jurors in his chambers for nearly two hours while he waited for a Fifth Avenue 'bus, which he summoned himself to carry the whole party, including counsel, guards, and a squad of Central Office detectives.

Hackett Carhart Men's ...ACK Suit Reduced to

$24.50

...sting of blue and fancy ... Suits, many of medium ..., suitable for Fall.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

...TURLINGTON, Vice-President

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St.
841 Broadway, Corner 18th Street
119 W. 42d St., near 6d Av.
125th St. 3d Av.
Harlem and Store Open 4th St. Evenings.

An Ideal Home FOR BACHELORS

...th complete hotel service is ... Mansfield, at 12 West 44th St. ... and 3 rooms with bath. fireproof building. fireproof building Newest appointments. ...ndard squash court on roof. Apply on premises or ... WILLARD & CO., 45 Pine St.

Telephone—

...verybody uses it. The ...rld depends on it. Have ... telephones enough?

... Telephone Co.

DOTY NOT A WITNESS; HE PLEADS ILLNESS

Health Officer Near Nervous Breakdown, Due to Worry Over Work and Charges Against Him.

DEFENSE CLOSES ITS CASE

Admits That Some Quarantine Records Are Missing—Discrimination in Steamship Fees Denied.

Contrary to expectations that had been raised on Tuesday, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, did not appear yesterday as a witness at the hearings into the charges against him before the Quarantine Investigating Commission, when the defense concluded its case. Instead, his counsel, George Gordon Battle, attempted to put in evidence a statement explaining his failure to appear on the ground that all the points in the evidence had already been brought out and that there was no need of Dr. Doty's duplicating the evidence, and also on the ground that the doctor himself was ill, about to the point of nervous prostration, with worry over the discharge of his duty and the charges that have been brought against him. Commissioner Bulger refused to allow the explanation of the absent witness to be put in evidence.

At its final session, the defense yesterday attempted to explain Dr. Doty's exaction of inspection fees from coastwise vessels without boarding them for inspection, and to prove that he had not, as charged several days ago, extended discriminatory rates to various steamship companies for the maintenance of detained immigrants. The defense conceded yesterday that the missing practique slips and Captains' logs which the Commissioner was unable to get earlier in his investigations, and which Mr. Battle said he would try to produce, were somehow lost, and could not be recovered or their loss explained.

The prosecution will close its case today, and there will be no argument on either side by counsel.

Dr. Mary Grund, a bacteriologist of the Research Laboratory of the Willard Parker Hospital, who had been assigned to work at Quarantine last Summer, was the first witness called. She testified that at the time of the unexplained trouble with the sewer, when the water supply was thought to be contaminated, she had examined specimens of the water and found no cholera germs. She admitted, however, on cross-examination, that she did not know of her own knowledge the specimens she examined had been taken from the cistern or from where they had been taken. She admitted, too, that she had made the examination with a view to finding cholera germs and no others. Her testimony was corroborated by Dr. Willa Clara Noble, another bacteriologist of the same hospital, who had examined other specimens.

The defense then put in evidence a letter from Attorney General O'Malley on Aug. 28, 1910, advising Dr. Doty that the Health Officer had discretionary powers as to whether or not, in the interests of the public health, he should board coastwise vessels or even ships coming from foreign ports.

"We do not question that," cried Charles Dushkind, attorney for the complainants, "but the vice of the present situation lies in the fact that, although Dr. Doty did not board and inspect such vessels, he still charged them an inspection fee and issued practiques."

"It was the State of New York and not Dr. Doty that got the money in these fees," objected Mr. Scofield of counsel for the defense. "If the steamship companies think they paid money they should not have paid they can recover from the State in a court of claims."

"I think they have a right to do just that," agreed Mr. Dushkind. "Lee and others have testified that such fees were collected without inspection even subsequent to the date of the Attorney General's letter."

In regard to the alleged charging of discriminatory rates to different steamship lines, Mr. Battle declared that bills showed charges ranging from 60 cents to $1, with a rate of 75 cents since June 6, 1911, which is now the standard. He read one letter from Dr. Doty to the agents of the Austro-American Line, explaining that the reduced rate was extended in consideration of the long period of detention and the unusually large number of 900 steerage passengers from the steamship Argentine of that line. No rebate, said Mr. Battle, had been allowed to any one line.

"Why allow a lower rate at all?" inquired the Commissioner. "It has been intimated here that the quarantine station has been operated at a loss, whereas it is quite clear that the statute contemplates that it should be operated without a loss, the charges to steamship companies being apportioned to the cost of maintaining and handling the immigrants detained."

"The loss has not been in this detention branch of the service, but in another branch," explained Mr. Battle.

"There is absolutely nothing in the evidence here adduced," insisted the Commissioner, "to show that the charges for maintenance have been based on the actual cost of maintenance in any instance. I should like to see such evidence."

Mr. Battle said he would try to produce it.

"If the State ran short on account of an inadequacy in the statute concerning the defraying of expenses of boarding vessels and the like," continued the Commissioner, "it is the State's fault. But if it is proved that the State ran short on account of the housing and maintenance of detained immigrants it is the fault of the man on the job."

"The State ran short to the extent of $40,000 or $50,000," said Mr. Dushkind.

"Is there any record you know of showing the actual cost of maintenance of any passenger list?" inquired the Commissioner.

"I haven't any idea," replied Mr. Battle. "But I shall try to supply that evidence."

"I think this particular question interests the Governor of this State very much," added Commissioner Bulger, "as to the cost of maintenance and the sliding scale of fees."

Mr. Scofield, for the defense, announced that certain practique slips from Oct. 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910, and Captains' logs from June 1 to May 31, 1910, which the Commissioner had been vainly asking for, were missing from the office of Quarantine.

"You had a clerk here testify that he thought the practique slips had been destroyed in some sort of fire," suggested the Commissioner. "Don't you think we had better get them out of that fire if we can?"

George B. Nelson, an assistant hospital clerk, was called. He testified that he had been unable to find the missing papers, and had no idea where they were. He said he had burned a quantity of paper—old newspapers, clippings, and the like—some time in November, but that he was sure no practique slips or official records had been among them.

After calling Thomas C. Phelps, a member of the firm of agents for the Austro-American Line, to testify that he believed the rate of 60 cents to have been extended by Dr. Doty in a particular case only, and that no special rate was extended to the company itself, Mr. Battle announced that the defense had no other witnesses to put on the stand, and that he would close his case.

"In regard to Dr. Doty himself, however, I should like to have a statement I have prepared read into the record," he said. "Summarized, it amounts to this: Dr. Doty has been advised by his counsel that all the points here as to which he could testify have been covered in the evidence already adduced, and that, therefore, there is no reason why he should testify and duplicate the evidence. He has been advised not to testify also because of his health, which, since the first of the year, has been under constant strain, owing to worry in his discharge of duties as Health Officer in warding off a threatened cholera invasion, and increased by this constant fire he has been under because of the charges here brought. I would like to offer in evidence a telegram from his physician, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, testifying to this."

Mr. Dushkind at once objected to having the statement received in evidence, and the Commissioner sustained him, saying he had read the statement and did not believe it had a place in the record.

"If Mr. Battle will allow me to read into the record letters from some of Dr. Doty's ex-employes," cried Dushkind, "I'll agree to let him read Dr. Doty's statement into it."

"What do you say to such a challenge and exchange?" asked the Commissioner, smiling.

"I haven't seen those letters, and I don't care to," replied Mr. Battle. "But I should like at all events to have Dr. Biggs's statement read into the record."

"There is no indication here that Dr. Biggs has seen Dr. Doty in the last ninety days," answered the Commissioner.

"Dr. Doty was with Dr. Biggs up in the State only yesterday," explained Mr. Battle.

"I don't see why I should permit you to put into the record any such statement as to why an absent witness is not here to testify," ruled the Commissioner.

"At least, your Honor," continued Mr. Battle, "I should like to give this statement of Dr. Doty's to the press. Has your Honor any objection, or would you consider it discourteous for me to do so?"

"Oh, no objection," replied the Commissioner. "You can give the press your hat if you want to. I only object to giving such a statement through me under oath."

Mr. Battle then distributed to reporters copies of the statement he had prepared for Dr. Doty, embodying less briefly the reasons he had already stated in explaining Dr. Doty's failure to appear at the hearings of the case or to testify himself.

"The combined influence of these causes," the statement added, "has brought him, temporarily, into a condition very nearly approaching that of nervous prostration."

The hearing will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and Mr. Dushkind announced he would probably conclude his case before it is adjourned. Thereafter counsel for both sides will confer with Commissioner Bulger concerning the stenographic minutes of the entire hearing, and the Commissioner will take the case up for his report to Gov. Dix, who, it is said, has been most anxious to have the investigation brought to a conclusion.

AUTOISTS BEGIN WAR ON HIGHWAY SIGNS

Out To-morrow All Over State to Smash All Advertisements on Public Ground.

CALLED UPON BY AUTO CLUB

Law Permits the Work of Demolition —Moral Suasion Now to Keep Signs Off Private Property.

All over the State to-morrow automobilists will go forth upon the highways armed with axes and paint to knock down and efface the advertising signs which have flourished on the fences, posts, trees, and stones on public property along the roadsides. For to-morrow is the 1st of September, and to-morrow there goes into effect the law which was passed by the Legislature at the last sessions and signed by Gov. Dix to the end that the wayside scenery of New York might be cleaned of the commercial propaganda that has grown in abundance with every passing year. Here is the law:

A person who wilfully or maliciously displaces, removes, injures, or destroys a milepost, milestone, danger sign, or signal, or guide sign or post, or any inscription thereon, lawfully within a public highway, or who in any manner paints, puts, or affixes any business or commercial advertisement on or to any stone, tree, fence, stump, pole, building, or other structure which is the property of another, without first obtaining the written consent of such owner thereof, or who in any manner paints, puts, or affixes such an advertisement on or to any stone, tree, fence, stump, pole, milepost, milestone, danger sign, danger signal, guide sign, guide post, billboard, building, or other structure within the limits of a public highway, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any advertisement in or upon a public highway in violation of the provisions of this subdivision may be taken down, removed, or destroyed by any one. This act shall take effect Sept. 1, 1911.

It is the next to the last sentence of this law that is the magic phrase, for on it is based the campaign plans of the Automobile Club of America working through its Committee on Good Roads. Chairman A. R. Shattuck of that committee saw immediately the possibilities of the permission, and saw no reason why any time should be lost in taking advantage of it. His committee launched an extensive correspondence with other automobile clubs of the State and particularly with its own membership which is scattered from one end to the other, particularly in the Summer season, when out-of-town houses are open and the roads are alive with cars.

Hundreds of the members instantly responded to the appeal with a promise that on the first of September they would go out on the roads in their own neighborhood with axes to chop down the wooden signs and with cans of drab paint to obliterate the advertisements inscribed in mammoth letters on the fences. There is not a county in the State that will not be the scene of such activity.

The Automobile Club of America had few cars of its own and none that would be free to join the work to-morrow. But the Good Roads Committee has engaged an automobile truck and some men to start forth early in the morning to carry the good work into Long Island, particularly along the Merrick Road and the Jericho Turnpike, and, if there is time, on other approaches to the city. Mr. Shattuck himself will be out in his own touring car in Dutchess County, charging on the signs from the garage of his own home in Lenox. He was active in a similar campaign waged in Massachusetts, and is familiar with the simplest and most effective way of doing the work. With him, as associates on the Good Roads Committee, are Col. Astor, John Dimond, and William G. McAdoo.

The small army of destroyers at work to-morrow will for the most part wield their axes on the assumption that the roadside fence marks the dividing line between private property and public. It usually does. Some of the roads much favored by motorists are cut through private property where the village or township has only easement, but usually the active automobilist knows these roads and the condition of their ownership. Very likely the zealous ones will learn later that they have assaulted the advertisements adorning private grounds, but it is not thought that the owners will object seriously, for the Automobile Club is of the belief that 90 per cent. of such signs have been placed without the knowledge, consent, or remuneration of the property owner.

The campaign of to-morrow and the near future will be confined to the public highways. It is Mr. Shattuck's conviction that these should be cleared up thoroughly as a good example before the advance is made upon private property. Here the law merely makes it a misdemeanor to erect an advertisement on another's lands without that other's written consent. The weapon here will necessarily be not axes and paint, but moral suasion. And the Good Roads Committee want to clean highways as a force behind such suasion.

Nevertheless, literature laying the seeds for the work is already being circulated. The Good Roads Committee has sent out a card with the photograph of a tree, on which a danger sign is lost amid the more aggressive assertions of eight advertisements. The reverse side of the card carries this message:

"This tree is not on the highway; it is just off the road, but near it. It is not probable the owner of the land on which the tree grows was asked or gave permission to attach these signs to the tree. They were just erected by the advertiser. Of course the owner of the land, if he has not sold the right to erect these signs, can take them down, or he can authorize any one to take them down. Certainly they should be removed; they mar the landscape and hurt the tree. Try to remove them."

According to Charles E. Foradick, secretary of the Automobile Club of America, the aesthetic impulse to wipe clean the scenery of the State is a lesser motive behind the impending campaign. The club, he said yesterday, wanted the advertisements down because they have grown to such numbers that the automobilist is bewildered. The direction signs, the danger signs, the mileage signs are lost or obscured by more flaring commercial announcements, particularly when the dust is in the air or twilight is falling. Especially on Long Island, along the Merrick Road, the club's own direction signs, written so that those who ride may read, and nailed on telegraph poles, are buried in signs that set forth the peculiar advantages of this oil, the magic of that pill, and the convenience of such and such a garage.

These signs of the club dot the highways of the State. They are marked by the yellow arrow, and are there to notify the motorist that he is going in the right or wrong direction, as the case may be. Twelve thousand such signs went up in the last year. Eight thousand were placed the year before. They are permissible under the new law. These are rarely, if ever, placed on trees, for the club is too much in sympathy with the Forestry Department for that.

High hopes are had as to the capacity for destruction when the work is prosecuted from innumerable centres to-morrow.

Whereas the Good Roads Committee does not expect to see all roadside advertisements done away with in the one day, it does believe that nightfall to-morrow will find many a chauffeur weary and many a sign gone.

FIRE ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Night Scare in the House of Refuge and Other Institutions.

Inmates of the House of Refuge and the hospitals on Randall's Island were startled out of their sleep shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning by the shrieking of the siren in the engine building. The whistle was recognized as a warning of fire, and men, women, and children sprang from their beds in terror.

A panic was prevented by the attendants, who hurried through the buildings advising the inmates that the fire was in the laundry building, a three-story structure occupied on only its upper floor by about 125 women employed there. These escaped down the fire escapes, most of them being out when the engine company stationed on the island and the company of volunteers from the various institutions on the island, reached the building.

The blaze, the cause of which is unknown, was discovered by a watchman. The fire burned for nearly two hours before it was put out, and in that time did about $1,000 of damage to the laundry building.

Naval Officer Kracke Ill.

Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke, the nominal Republican leader in Kings County, is confined to his home, 11 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, by a severe attack of indigestion. He became suddenly ill on Tuesday night while dining at the Midwood Club, in Flatbush, with Congressman Calder and several other district leaders. While the attack is not serious, Mr. Kracke fears that it will be several days before he will be able to take up his duties in the Custom House.

SUGAR AND COFFEE GO UP.

With Meats and Butter and Eggs High the Cost of Living Keeps Soaring.

With higher prices already prevailing for most meats, butter, and eggs, housekeepers are likely to have added to the burden of growing living costs higher prices for sugar and coffee. Granulated sugar has had an advance in the price between refiner and jobber of 1/4 cent a pound since July, and is now at its highest price since 1905. While the sugar in the hands of the wholesalers is still chiefly bought at the lower prices, it will need only the advance in the primary market to affect the retail price, and grocers this week have already begun to mark up prices in keeping with the market quotations.

Coffee has about doubled in price since last year, and on the Coffee Exchange yesterday coffee of the standard grade for September delivery was 12.13 cents a pound. In this commodity, however, an advance in price to the consumer is less immediate because of the trade custom of selling at fixed prices, which remain practically constant regardless of the fluctuations in the market for the raw berries.

Sugar has advanced because of the drought in Germany, which has seriously curtailed the beet crop. This reduction in possible supplies of raw sugar from that source followed a short crop of cane in Cuba last year. The crop, which was ground this Spring was about 1,800,000 tons, compared with the crop of 1,800,000 tons the previous season.

McCOOEY HEARS FROM DIX.

Governor's Military Secretary Comes Down to See the Kings Leader.

Commander E. C. de Kay, military secretary to Gov. Dix, called on John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings County, yesterday. He first went to the Democratic headquarters in the Jefferson Building, but failing to find McCooey there he was told that as the county leader was chief clerk in the Surrogate's office he could be seen there.

Immediately gossip about the purpose of de Kay's visit spread to the Hall of Records, where McCooey has his office. It was understood that de Kay came to McCooey as an emissary from the Governor. What the nature of the message was could not be learned as the military secretary, through a little strategy on the part of McCooey, managed to elude those who were waiting to see him come out of McCooey's office.

There was a rumor that the Governor wanted to learn the attitude of the Kings County delegation on legislative measures that he is interested in. It is known that the Direct Primaries bill is one of the important measures the Governor has in mind for speedy action, and it is believed that his views on it were made known to McCooey by Commander de Kay.

ARRESTED AS HOTEL THIEF.

Posed as Guest and Rifled Room When He Got Key from New Clerk.

Albert Kragen, who lives at the Seventh Avenue Mills Hotel, was arrested yesterday, charged with a number of hotel robberies. Kragen's method of operation was unique, the police say.

It was his habit to stand near the desk of a hotel, wait for a guest to register, learn his room number, and then wait until a new clerk came on duty. Then he would casually approach the desk, reconnoitre to see if the guest's key was in the box and, if it was, obtain the key from the new clerk by representing himself as the guest. Equipped with the key, it was then his custom, the police say, to rifle the room. They declare he had several suits of clothes, a number of silver toilet articles, and other valuables in his Mills Hotel room.

Kragen was arrested on the complaint of Henry Grove of Boston, a guest of the New Grand Hotel. Grove lost a silver toilet set, a $20 traveling bag, and two suits of clothes valued at $60 from his room. The prisoner will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

DEL NOCE ARRESTED BEFORE

Had Child in His Home Then as in This Case.

Oreste del Noce, who says he is an Italian Count, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Appleton in the Harlem Court on the charge of abducting fifteen-year-old Doris Weigle with whom he was found Tuesday night at 139 West 116th Street. Del Noce refused to talk about his case, but asked for an adjournment till Friday, which was granted. He said he had retained ex-Judge Palmieri as counsel.

The child seemed glad to talk to court employes and newspaper men. She said she had been adopted by del Noce and had spent two years in St. Mary's Convent in Monroe, Wis. Later she had lived with the man in two boarding houses in West Twenty-fifth Street, the child said, and there she declared that del Noce had a young woman of about twenty with him whom the girl knew only as "Missouri." Doris said she remembered another little girl of about ten years who had been called Genevieve and who had lived with them until del Noce sent her to Vineland, N. J., some weeks ago. Since then she had not seen Genevieve or "Missouri."

The child said she was the daughter of Harry and Lillian Weigle of 258 East Ninety-third Street, Cleveland. Agent Pisarro of the Children's Society, who caused del Noce's arrest, said that the man is a bogus Count, though he really was a Captain in the Italian Army. In 1901, Pisarro said, del Noce was arrested at 426 East Eighteenth Street with a little girl, but was never convicted. Later, he said, del Noce visited the Children's Society and tried to adopt a little girl, but was sent away. He said del Noce's wife had refused to live with him since he was dismissed from the Italian Army.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Doris Weigle, fifteen, who is alleged to have been abducted from this city by Oreste del Noce, now under arrest in New York, while she was a mere child, is the daughter of Harry Weigle, 847 Parkwood Drive.

The girl's stepmother said to-day that when Weigle's first wife died the child was given to her grandmother. When the latter died, she was returned to Weigle, who later placed her in an orphan asylum. Del Noce is alleged to have taken her from the institution. Mrs. Weigle says del Noce formally adopted the girl.

Financial Holiday Over Labor Day.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, at a special meeting yesterday, voted to close the Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 2, the last session preceding Labor Day. The Cotton Exchange has already voted to close, and all sales offices of the sugar trade will also be closed. This will give the brokerage section of the financial district a vacation from Friday noon [illegible]

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Our London buyer has just sent us an advance shipment of

SLIP-ONS FOR MEN

—fall overgarments with the inimitable style peculiar to London-made clothes.

They are priced $27.50 and $32.50

GIMBELS

Store Closes Daily at 5:30
Saturday, September 2nd—the Last Summer Half Holiday—
Store Closes at 12:30

Last Day of This Unusual August Furniture Sale

Unusual, because of the character, excellence and distinction of the Furniture offered.

Unusual, because in all these vast stocks no one could find an unworthy or inartistic piece of furniture.

Unusual, because scores of purchasers have told us of their delight in finding exactly what they wanted here, after failing to be suited elsewhere.

Unusual, in that Furniture of such distinguished excellence and desirability should be offered at such low prices.

It was a movement to make new friends for a business that caters to those who desire furnishings of the better sort, and of exclusive character.

Today Ends These AUGUST Opportunities.

Every foot of floor space in our Furniture Section is fascinating with tempting offerings. The following items will illustrate the splendid opportunities presented today. All the special August reduction tickets will disappear tonight.

Imported Mahogany Dining-room Suite, in Adam design, hand-decorated, 14 pieces—sideboard with pair of urns, china closet, side table, extension table, side chairs and two arm chairs. Sideboard has brass rail on back. Serving table also has brass rail on back with cupboards underneath. China closet has full mirror back and glass shelves. Chair seats are upholstered and covered in English Morocco leather. Was $2225, reduced to $1113.50.

Hand-carved Brown Oak Imported Canopy Bedstead, spring and mattress complete. Was $650, reduced to $325.

Antique Gothic Arm Chair, with cushion, hand-carved. Was $150, reduced to $75.

Louis XVI. Violetwood Cabinet, ormolu mounts, marble top, two glass shelves, bottom of cabinet lined with plush, full mirror back. Was $400, reduced to $200.

Imported Flemish Oak Sideboard, hand-carved, mirror in back, two large closets, full height, one on each side. Was $485, reduced to $242.50.

Imported Carved Oak Hall Chest, Jacobean style. Was $460, reduced to $230.

Three-piece Circassian Walnut Suite, gold mounts, covered in figured tapestry seat and back. Was $190, reduced to $95.

Golden Oak Library Table, top supported by five square pillars, scroll feet and shelf. Was $18, reduced to $9.

Golden Oak Library Table, Tudor style, two drawers with locks and drop brass pulls. Was $45, reduced to $22.50.

Three-piece Set—sofa, arm chair and arm rocker, loose cushion seats, all over upholstered, covered in figured cretonne. Was $180, reduced to $90.

Imported Arm Chair, spring seat and back, all over upholstered, covered in fancy cretonne. Was $80, reduced to $40.

Inlaid Mahogany Cabinet, marble top, Louis XV. design, elaborately trimmed with brass. Was $500, reduced to $250.

Louis XVI. Mahogany Imported Table, cast brass mounts and handles. Was $975, reduced to $487.50.

Imported Brown Oak Screen, four-fold, hand-painted, leather panels. Was $550, reduced to $275.

Brown Oak Hall Seat, hand-carved, canopy top with box. Was $150, reduced to $75.

Imported Mahogany Arm Chair, hand-carved seat and back covered in wine color damask. Was $195, reduced to $97.50.

Pair of Louis XVI. Cream Enamel and Gold Pedestals. Was $160, reduced to $80 each.

Cream Enamel and Gold Cane Seat and Back Chair, loose cushion seat, covered in damask. Was $40, reduced to $20.

Louis XV. Gold Arm Chair, cane seat and back, loose cushion seat. Was $190, reduced to $95.

Cabinet. Was

MEN'S SUITS

Styles for This Fall

One year ago we introduced the soft front and unpadded shoulder coat, a full six months earlier than copies were shown elsewhere.

Our new models are just as far in advance, compared with what you'll see in other houses. While ours are ready-to-wear clothes they are not "ready-mades" in the generally accepted term, as they differ in every important particular—in cloth, in tailoring, in "swing."

Prices, $14.75 to $38.50

15% Saving in Price	100% Satisfaction in Use

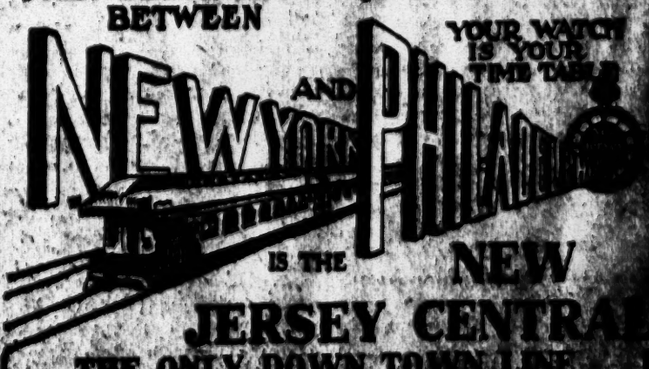
MEN'S NEW FALL HATS

Autumn, 1911.

We Are Showing the Most Desirable Shapes.

Soft Hats, 99c to $3.49. Derbies, $1.88 to $4.49.

THE CLEANEST & QUICKEST ROAD BETWEEN



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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 31, 1911.

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MR. TAFT AND THE TARIFF BOARD.

We do not wish to interrogate the President of the United States. In the long journey he will soon begin he mounts the tribune, not the witness stand. But would it not be well for Mr. TAFT to re-examine his policy of trusting to the Tariff Board to supply to Congress a basis for the revision of the tariff schedules? If we may judge from his public utterances he believes the Tariff Board will furnish an all-sufficient basis for a satisfactory revision. Is it possible that he is too sanguine, that he overestimates the real value of the board's reports as a guide to the action of Congress? If he has been too confident of the sufficiency of the reports the board will make during the coming session, if it shall prove that the board's statistics of cost difference, here and abroad, are altogether misleading, that its conclusions abound in fallacies, and that, in short, it was set to perform an impossible task, the political consequences of his error of judgment will be most serious.

In his speech at Hamilton, Mass., Mr. TAFT said that the power to summon witnesses, which the board does not possess, was really unnecessary, "because it can secure all the information it needs without doing so." The information it needs, we judge, is accurate and full information as to the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here. Has the Tariff Board really ascertained production cost in the protected industries here and in similar industries in Europe with sufficient accuracy to permit of trustworthy comparison? The industrial world would be astonished to learn that the Tariff Board had secured cost sheets of our manufacturers, it would be much more astonished to learn that it had obtained cost sheets from foreign manufacturers. But without this information, accurate and full information, from a very large number of manufacturers, its reports will be useless to the Ways and Means Committee should that committee wish to apply the Taft policy to the reduction of the tariff.

What that policy is is well known. In his veto of the Wool bill Mr. TAFT said that he had always regarded the language of the Republican platform of 1908 "as fixing the proper measure of protection at the ascertained difference between the cost of production at home and that abroad." The platform additionally [illegible] reasonable profit to American [illegible] construes as an injunction to [illegible] "in the American case a manufacturer's or producer's profit reasonable according to the American standard." A duty, therefore, must be imposed which will add to the foreign manufacturer's cost and profit a sum sufficient to make the price of the imported article here equal the American manufacturer's production cost plus a reasonable profit.

This is the Tariff Board's task. How will it be performed? How is it going to determine either foreign cost or American cost for, let us say, the woolen fabrics dutiable under Schedule K? Production cost varies widely. Of ten woolen factories, either here or abroad, three may be fortunate enough to produce a yard of goods at a cost appreciably less than the remaining seven. The wage paid to labor is without value in this reckoning. Of all the fallacies of tariff reasoning that which enters into the pauper labor argument is the most preposterous. The unit cost of cloth made by operatives earning a dollar and a half a day may be less than that produced by operatives earning half a dollar a day. Production cost varies with the volume of the output. Charges are known as overhead charges, including interest, taxes, insurance, depreciation, administration, and so on, may be as great in the case of a factory producing half a million dollars' worth of goods annually as in the case of one producing a million dollars' worth. This, of course, materially affects production cost, since the factory of the smaller output may barely make expenses, while the other earns a satisfactory profit.

How is this to be practically ascertained? The Republican platform and Mr. TAFT make [illegible] the small

A duty that would be ample to assure a profit to a large manufacturer might leave his small competitor without any protection at all. Must the duty, then, be put high enough to assure a reasonable profit to the small concerns, to the factories that are hardly able to earn a dividend, even under the present tariff? What would be the effect upon public opinion of a Tariff Board report that would indicate a rate of duty, based upon difference of production cost, high enough to protect only the big concerns? On the other hand, what would the people of the United States say to the Tariff Board's figures that appeared logically to demand duties high enough to protect all the small concerns, thereby assuring to the large and efficiently managed concerns profits far above the line of reasonableness? There is no such thing as an average cost of production. The duties imposed on that basis must either be high enough to care for all, or, if low enough to reduce the large producer's profits to a reasonable level, they will be greeted with loud cries of pain from the small producers.

It will be well worth the President's while, it will be well worth the while of his Tariff Board, and of the leaders of the Republican Party, to ask themselves whether there is not a great probability that the reports of the board when they are put before the country will prove to be delusive and of no value as a guide to the revision of the tariff. In his vetoes of tariff bills sent to him by the extra session of Congress Mr. TAFT has put all his eggs in the Tariff Board basket. It is too late to retrieve that error altogether, but it is not too late to consider seriously what is to be done if, when the basket is examined, its contents prove to be unmarketable.

ITALIAN OUTLAWS.

Deputy Police Commissioner DOUGHERTY, at the head of the Central Office of Detectives, must "make good." He has been graduated from the United States Secret Service to a place of responsibility under the Government of this city to check, among others, the crimes of Italian outlaws. They have not been checked, as the record of the past month shows. There have been fourteen bomb explosions, two cases of kidnapping, and nobody knows how many more cases of blackmailing and threats of blackmail in an Italian community greater than the City of Rome.

It is time to draw the lines tighter upon Italian immigration. We admitted 192,678 natives of Southern Italy during 1910, nearly 80,000 more than the year before. It is reported that a list of 5,000 Italian ex-convicts with headquarters in New York is in the possession of detectives here. It is well enough known that many of its worst offenders have been permitted by agents of the Italian Government to come to these shores, and it would appear that our immigration officials have not exercised surveillance over their arrival. They prey upon the ever-increasing number of peaceable Italian immigrants. Our officers should be empowered to require that every person from Italy wishing to come to this country show, affirmatively and satisfactorily, that he does not belong to any of the classes which our laws exclude. And the evidence should be submitted before the departure of the immigrant from his native land.

THE BAD TRUST.

One of the star witnesses before the Stanley committee was Mr. TEMPLE, who defined the bad trust and prescribed the remedy. The bad trust is the trust which "grinds down the producer whose output it buys," and the awful example is the American Tobacco Company, now under sentence of capital punishment, "with its harrowing record in the Kentucky tobacco districts." The remedy is publicity. With the laudable object of forwarding this remedial publicity it seems worth while to call attention to the proceedings of the Burley Tobacco Society, which has just held its session at Lexington, Ky.

The object of the session was to consider the disposition to be made of the crop of 1908, which has been "held" at prices above the market. The pool was continued until 1912, and plans were discussed for manufacturing the crop, in case it was thought better than to sell it. We grieve to add that shortly thereafter, within the past few days, in fact, a petition was filed in court against the society, asking for a receivership and an accounting, upon allegations of "insolvency, a reckless expenditure of money belonging to poolers, and abandonment of the whole theory and scheme of the pool."

Far be it from us to assume responsibility for these allegations, or to enter into their merits. The sole object is to lend publicity to methods so similar to those alleged against the bad trust specified by Mr. TEMPLE. If the methods of either are piratical the methods of the other are a fit complement. Producers who have held their crops two years are not exactly helpless victims of an invincible tyrant. And if the holding has resulted in the embarrassment mentioned in the petition for the receivership that would seem to be the business of the poolers rather than of the other trust also now liquidating in court. If the drought and failure to plant in consequence of the unsold crops have reduced the current year's crop to 80,000,000 pounds, [illegible] of the 800,000,000 pounds [illegible] restriction of production customarily practiced by the bad capitalist trust. And if the retort to the failure to produce crops is to remove the market from Kentucky, why that is very human procedure also.

It will be seen how altogether detached in our views we are. The two parties seem to be acting according to their respective views of their interests, and the market and the courts seem to be deciding between them. Why should either expect sympathy, or denunciation, for that matter? Is the curative effect of publicity to be confined to unpopular trusts, and are the farmers' trusts in that class or not? Will the smashing of the capitalist trust improve the market for tobacco, and will the production be stimulated more by the activity of the pool since 1909, or by its dissolution if ordered by court? The purpose of these contrasts is to suggest the further questions whether the anti-trust legislation said to be contemplated can be expected to make the interests of buyer and seller identical, or to abolish the imperfections of human nature by statute? For be it remarked that the formation of trusts by rich men or by farmers, and the methods of merchandising property, are matters of judgment, and derive their quality from the manner in which profit is pursued, not by the wealth or misfortune resulting. Hatred of sin is laudable, but it ought not to be confounded with hatred of wealth and jealousy of the prosperous. The world is not rich because of its poor men, nor poor because of its rich men, and there is no American whose position is fixed in either class apart from his own maintenance of his own status. The other day the British Army was ordered out, not against the rich, but against those who declared that they would abolish poverty, and that the strike was part of the process. We all want poverty abolished, and too many think it possible to abolish it in this way. The true solution of the problem is for each man by his own virtue and effort to perfect his own morality and fortune. Then there would be no social problems of poverty and vice. Yet the world is noisy with those who attack the problem from the other end, and seek to reform the individual by reforming society. The salvation of sinners is a more urgent and practical problem than the salvation of society. It has been so since the beginning of the Christian era, and will be so to the end of time and the last trump.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

Is our neighbor The Evening Sun altogether sure of its facts in discussing the Sullivan pistol law and the reference in the Federal Constitution to "the right of the people to keep and bear arms"? We quote its dictum:

> It may be said that the right to possess arms is derived from the Bill of Rights and that a license is insisted on in England. But our Constitution is different from the British article in that it is superior to any law which may be made by Congress or a State Legislature, whereas Parliament may do what it pleases, the so-called Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

The leading case of the United States vs. CRUIKSHANK, decided in 1875, shows that "the second amendment means no more than that it [the right to bear arms] shall not be infringed by Congress, and has no other effect than to restrict the powers of the National Government." Under this decision cases too numerous to mention have been adjudicated in the various States of the Union, declaring that, while the right to bear arms is protected from infringement by any act of Congress, the second amendment does not restrict the right of the States, in the exercise of their police power, to regulate the manner in which arms shall be kept or borne.

It has been urged that the Sullivan law not only prohibits the carrying of concealed weapons upon the person, but the "right of every citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person, or property," as assured by the Bill of Rights. Let us see. The law forbids the having in one's possession, that is, upon his person or in his home, of "any pistol, revolver, or other firearm of a size which may be concealed upon the person, without a written license therefor." Of course, he may keep and bear arms of a size which may not be concealed, and these without a license. Wherein is his right infringed?

PAWNBROKERS' BOOKS.

An official of the Bureau of Licenses of this city has called our attention to the fact that the general business law requires pawnbrokers to make certain entries in a book, of articles pawned or pledged, including "an account and description of the goods." The law in terms seems to contradict our statement that lenders upon chattels are not bound to submit to the police accurate descriptions of these articles upon their receipt. Experience has shown, however, that a merely perfunctory description of articles taken in pawn will meet the present legal requirement—a description that does not aid in identifying stolen goods. For example, a stolen ring, set with three diamonds, lettered with the owner's initials, stamped with the maker's name, and marked "18k," may be entered upon the pawnbroker's book simply as a "diamond ring," thus conforming with the strict requirement of the statute.

In the City of Boston, as in almost every other large city in the United States, pawnbrokers are required to keep a book in which they shall record the name, address, and description of persons pawning goods and the hour of their pawning, together with an accurate description of the articles pledged. They must also, at the close of each business day, file with the Captains of the police divisions in which their shops are severally located a list giving an accurate description of every article taken in pawn, upon blanks furnished by the Police Department. This requirement applies not only to pawnbrokers, but to jewelers, junk-shop keepers, and all dealers in second-hand merchandise.

The official licenser of this city can easily ascertain from the head of the Detective Bureau whether, under the present law, the slovenly books kept by the pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers are of any aid in identifying stolen property, and whether the police are not helpless in checking the daily receipts of the lenders. The vagrants, thieves, pickpockets, and burglars who infest this and near-by cities, and flock here in ever-increasing numbers, know that they are quite safe in entering almost any pawnshop in the community and in disposing of their plunder without questions asked, or any requirement beyond the signing of their aliases and fictitious addresses. Yet a bill similar in its provisions to the one prepared by Police Commissioner BINGHAM, and introduced by Assemblyman PRENTICE on April 10, 1907, has been allowed in successive years to slumber to death at Albany in the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. No arguments have ever been openly advanced for opposing the passage of these bills. The arguments that have been made secretly will not bear the light.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

And Still the Maine Must Wait!

Owing to the failure of Congress to appropriate the additional money needed, as the President explained in a special message, for completing the removal of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor, work there will have to be suspended, nobody knows for how long, as soon as the scanty remnant of available funds has been expended. Such few bones of the dead sailors as have already been recovered will be sent to the Arlington Cemetery, with the mast that is to be their monument, but only for storage until Congress takes further action, and meanwhile the big caisson around the wreck will be allowed to fill with water again.

This delay is in several ways regrettable and in some disgraceful. There has never been, indeed, since the original Board of Inquiry made its report, any except sentimental reasons for "raising" the Maine, or for attempting anything more than her removal as an obstruction to navigation. That could have been done for a few thousand dollars by blowing her up and carrying the larger fragments out into deep water. Sentimental reasons, however, are sometimes as valid as any, and in this case not only would the use of explosives have been unrespectful to the unprotesting dead, but it would have been treated as excuse or justification for perpetuating the charge that the United States Government was afraid of the revelations that would follow the uncovering of the shattered hull.

Unfortunately Congress did nothing at all in the matter for so long a time that action when taken had no graciousness. It excited little either of approval or of interest, and now that little will be lost through the abandonment of the work when half done, and the leaving of the wreck in a more obstructive condition than it was before. The withholding of the appropriation was a mean and petty economy, if economy, instead of mere negligence, be its explanation, and though there is no probability of a protest from the Cuban authorities against further inconveniencing of their harbor traffic, they could not be blamed if in their impatience they insisted on going ahead and putting the wreck out of the way themselves in the simplest and cheapest way.

One desirable object, however, has already been accomplished. The interior explosion theory, so dearly loved in certain quarters both in this country and abroad, will hereafter be as difficult to raise as is the Maine herself.

Part Time May be a Benefit.

As the number of part-time pupils in the public schools of the city is going to be larger than ever this Fall, there will be more than the usual outcry over what is by almost unanimous assumption held to be, from one point of view, an injurious withholding of educational privileges from the children deprived of full days' teaching, and, from another, an evidence of inefficiency or worse on the part of the municipal authorities.

As the latter agree with the general public in considering part time necessarily an injury to the child subjected to it, they are, indeed, put on the defensive, and their excuses, which consist chiefly of an endless shoving of responsibility for the situation from one branch of the administration to another, are pretty poor. It is not, however, by any means certain that there is need for either mourning or for raging because the number of would-be pupils in the public schools is greater than that of the seats that can be provided for them. On the contrary, it is possible, and there is some reason for thinking it probable, that all the children in the lower grades, where most of the congestion is, could profit more, so far as the learning of school lessons goes, from part time than from full time, and that the restriction of their school hours to a few a day should be done voluntarily, even if the doing were not compulsory.

Of course those who look upon the schools not only as educational institutions, but as places where children are kept out of the streets and mischief—as does many a parent, some excusably and more inexcusably—will complain with bitterness about the inadequacy of the available classroom space. But those for whom a school is something different from, as well as more than, a building where children can be safely and not too unpleasantly confined, will not condemn part time merely because it shortens the period of daily incarceration.

Nobody seems to know very definitely for how many hours a day the average child of a given age—that non-existent creature to whom, alas! all our public schools are and apparently have to be adjusted—can with advantage to himself be subjected to mental strain. There is, however, not a little expert support for the belief that the hours of a full school day are too many for young children. Among the professional persons who are [illegible]-producing youthful prodigies by [illegible] babies headlong into philosophy and the higher mathematics, use teaching methods widely unlike any that have yet been found practicable in public schools dealing with huge classes instead of with individuals.

Bostonian or Only Feminine?

No woman over 35 years old will be permitted to rent a room in the fine new building just erected in Boston by the Young Woman's Christian Association. Also, the woman of less than 35 years may get no room there except on the explicit understanding and virtual promise, solemn if not sworn, that she will vacate it promptly when her thirty-fifth birthday comes!

Now, should the comment be, "Isn't that just like Boston!" or should one be content with saying that the likeness is only to the general tyranny, impertinence, and unkindness which seem inevitably and ever to find expression when women, no matter how good or how well intentioned, make rules for the government of other women?

The second view of the case seems preferable. Certainly there can be no special animosity to "old maids" in New England, where they form a large, important, and highly ornamental part of the population, and least of all can there be any in Boston, where—but Boston is too near for the following out of this line of thought to be safe. Turn we therefore to the other view of this age limit, and wonder again that woman, gentle woman, should be so ungentle, so inconsiderate of rights and sensibilities, when she undertakes the task of guiding an unrelated sister.

Other commentators may expatiate on an imagined feminine horror for confessing to 35 years. That was the characteristic of another day. Now the woman of 35 confesses her age frankly enough "to whom it may concern," but never will or need she admit that age to be a dividing line between anything, and most resentfully and properly will she deny that passing it destroys her right to any privilege or happiness that life can offer.

Hence will the Bostonian rule be abrogated or the fine new building attract only spiritless maids not worthy of its roof garden, its gymnasium, its stage for amateur plays, and its other pathetic attempts to substitute—to assuage—but again Caution cries "Beware!" and of a danger greater than Boston's rage.

THE SUPPLY OF MEATS.

Why Are There Not Periodical Reports on Livestock as Upon Crops?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The price of beef is soaring again. Not only the finer quality, but the poorer grades as well. In fact, they have already reached a figure almost beyond the poor man's reach. I have been in the meat business for nigh forty years, and it is an old story. When one inquires the cause he is told, with a shrug of the shoulders, it is no doubt due to scarcity of cattle.

It might be a good plan for the Government to appoint a commission of practical men, qualified to know good, marketable livestock, not alone cattle, but sheep, lamb, and hogs. This commission could subdivide the country into districts, assigning to each Commissioner a certain territory. The Commissioner should report to the Bureau of Agriculture regularly the quantity of such marketable livestock in the different States and Territories. The plan would be somewhat similar to the provisions relative to inspection of livestock now in force. To-day we receive from the Government regularly reports on corn, wheat, cotton, and hay crops, and yet none of these is as important, nor comes so close to the masses of the people or their purses, as the meat question. It seems to me that in this way the people would at least be placed in closer touch with the true facts as to scarcity and its causes—if genuine or artificial. If the latter, speculation in the necessaries of life ought to be and perhaps could be stopped by an energetic commission supported by the Government.

JULIUS DIETZ.

New York, Aug. 29, 1911.

PEDDLERS OF EATABLES.

Pushcart and Sidewalk Vendors Obstruct Traffic and Occasion Nuisances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter which appeared in your columns several days ago your contributor's arguments against the downtown pushcart peddlers were well founded. This obnoxious manner of selling candy and fruit on the downtown streets by Greek peddlers, many of whom have no license, must hurt the trade of the dealers who pay high rent for their stores. But there are other reasons why our busy streets should be rid of this form of peddling.

Traffic is often obstructed by the pushcart men on some of the narrower streets. Buyers of their penny wares cast the refuse not only on the streets, but on the sidewalks, never thinking to throw it into the tubs provided for that purpose. Banana peelings and other refuse thus scattered are dangerous to pedestrians. The danger and uncleanness from this source can be minimized only when the ban is put on the pushcart fruit man. Another objection might be made especially to the penny candy peddlers, who sell from open boxes and cases, exposed to the flying dirt and dust, and who subject the candy every now and then to a cleaning (?) with a worn-out feather duster.

The peddlers should be forbidden from obstructing the downtown streets, and it would be just as well if licenses were granted to none of them.

C. D. R.

New York, Aug. 29, 1911.

A Humorous Death Notice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have during the past ten years been going through the New York papers from The New York Gazette and Weekly Post Boy, 1744, down to date, confining myself to THE NEW YORK TIMES and Evening Post after 1850, culling from these all marriage and death notices. I have a collection of from twelve to fifteen thousand of such. Among them are many that are curious and humorous, but the limit was reached in The New York Evening Post under date of Saturday, Jan. 21, 1804:

In England, John Tucker, a soldier in Ashford Barracks. He died at 4 o'clock in the morning; before 12 in the same day his widow was married to another man, and in the evening the happy couple followed the corpse of the first husband to the grave as chief mourners.

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Aug. 29, 1911.

Policemen with Blackjacks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the article headed, "New Law Prohibits Dangerous Weapons," printed in to-day's TIMES, I am prompted to ask: Does not the Sullivan law prohibit members of the New York police force carrying blackjacks? If not, would it not be well for the Police Commissioner to issue an order depriving the policemen of these much-treasured articles? I am informed by excellent authority (a member of the force) that nearly 50 per cent. of the plain-clothes men and officers ranking above patrolmen carry blackjacks, and there is considerable rivalry among them as to who can exhibit the most artistic of these weapons. Surely, officers with loaded revolvers do not require blackjacks in their hip pockets, do they?

CITIZEN.

New York, Aug. 29, 1911.

"Technigraph."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Instead of the cumbersome "technical expression," why not say or write simply "technigraph" or "technigram"? "Technigraph," which seems to look, sound, and scan like a sure-enough word, is suggested as a useful addition to the stock in hand of the American [illegible], at any rate, Americanized—languages.

W. C. GEHEECKER.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 29, 1911.

ECONOMIES OF WATER.

Suggests Several That the Authorities Have Not Thought Of.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the numerous statements emanating from the City Water Department I miss reference to the wasteful use of metered water. It is probably assumed that self-interest will cause the purchasers of water by volume to restrict its use. The department apparently overlooks the extravagant waste for cooling purposes, while it recognizes, through the prohibition of water-tubines, hydraulic rams, &c., the temptation to use the head of water as a cheap source of power. I am confident that a study of the various small power plants, water-stills, refrigerating machines, and hydraulic elevators in clubs, apartment houses, and lesser factories would show much unnecessary waste, primarily due to careless installation, of which the owners themselves are ignorant, and which they would gladly remedy to the advantage of their own pockets.

For example, I recently found in a new building that the water-jacket from a domestic refrigerating plant discharged directly into the sewer—a small expenditure, which the designer might have saved us, diverted this uncontaminated cooling water into our house supply tank and saved many thousands of gallons. Similar conditions doubtless exist in many modern buildings, especially where some machinery has been installed as an after thought.

Again, may we not inquire whether swimming pools in clubs and hotels should be allowed an unrestricted flow of water—merely because they pay for it by the gallon—while the Commissioner talks of cutting off baths in private dwellings where the rate-payer is charged by the year for such use? Surely the per capita consumption in a swimming pool far exceeds that in individual baths, and its inhibition would occasion discomfort to fewer persons. How many Inspectors would be needed to ascertain the disuse of these pools, as compared with the numbers controlling private residences?

Finally, I wonder whether our municipal engineers have given sufficient attention to the possibility of supplying Hudson River water—from above Yonkers—through a secondary system of street mains, for fire-fighting, street-cleaning, and manufacturing purposes. This would give us an unlimited supply for domestic purposes from the Croton and Catskill aqueducts, all of which could be readily filtered, while the elimination of the house connections from the raw water lines would make it easy to maintain so high a pressure in them as to assist the Fire Department most effectively.

MORRIS LOEB.

Seabright, N. J., Aug. 29, 1911.

The Birds of Montclair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several points in letters from your correspondents relative to the Montclair bird killing seem to require a reply. One of our society members, the Rev. Robert Barbour of Montclair, complains that throughout the whole agitation no solution has been offered of the problem that confronts the annoyed residents of the Crescent. This unfortunately is true. There are times when birds which may be of the highest economic value to the State congregate in such numbers while roosting as to constitute a very serious annoyance.

Inasmuch as the hanging of bells in trees where the birds roost and the discharge of fire-arms has failed to afford adequate relief, such measures may be eliminated from the suggestions. It might be worth while, however, to try one or two other experiments. The discharge of roman candles into the trees after the birds have settled there for the night might prove to be more effective than the firing of guns. This, however, has already been suggested in THE TIMES by President Batten. In similar cases elsewhere a stream of water thrown from a fire hose has proved exceedingly effective. It must be done, however, with great care, as too heavy pressure is likely to be as fatal as a gun shot, while an insufficient force would be apt to have little more effect than a heavy rainstorm.

Your correspondent, Edward C. Walker, seems to assume that the Audubon Society alone is the framer of bird and game laws, and that it is solely responsible for the care of these laws. This is decidedly an error. This society is not responsible for the placing of blackbirds in the list of species excepted from protection.

B. S. BOWDISH,
Secretary New Jersey Audubon Society.

Demarest, N. J., Aug. 29, 1911.

Young Ruffians in the Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your recent editorial articles relative to the spirit of rowdyism and sense of disregard for law and order. One phase of the question you seem to have omitted, and that is the part played by the New York public schools in encouraging—by their inability to thoroughly combat—this spirit of lawlessness among the youthful element.

The Principal, on the complaint of the teacher, is unable to punish suitably the young ruffian who draws a knife when the teacher calls him to order (an actual occurrence in one of the schools of the middle east side.) The Principal has done nothing to the rowdy that told his teacher—on asking him to answer a question in history—to "go tell it to Sweenay" (an actual occurrence in a school on the lower east side.) The boy who threw his book at a neighbor because he would not prompt him was not even reported for his misdeed, for the teacher said: "What's the use? Mr. Blank will not do anything." And the teacher who attempted to punish a truculent boy was reported to the District Superintendent for "poor discipline."

I could go on enumerating some fifty or sixty cases of similar nature, but I won't. I do not believe that a teacher should be allowed to whip a child, and I wouldn't have my child whipped by a teacher. But I do believe that the child that does not show the proper respect for the order of the teacher or of the Principal should be made to obey. He should learn a decent respect for his superior's commands. We graduate every year thousands of young men and women who show no respect for law.

JAMES HAMILTON.

New York, Aug. 29, 1911.

Retail Clerks' Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present Democratic Legislature of New York, under the whip of Tammany and of members from Buffalo and Niagara Falls, passed an act known as the Neupert law, which was signed by Gov. Dix, and is now Chapter 837, Laws of 1911, which makes it unlawful for the Retail Clerks' Union and similar organizations to solicit or initiate members in the State of New York.

The law was cleverly worded. It was introduced by Representative Neupert of Buffalo, and was pushed through committees by Senator Stillwell of New York City, under the whip of Tammany. While it does not name the Retail Clerks' Union by name, it makes it illegal to solicit members for an organization the supreme officers of which are not elected by and from delegates to conventions. The Retail Clerks' Union elects its international officers by referendum. It is expected that this law will put an end to the organization and to similar labor organizations in New York.

JOHN W. TALBOT.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 28, 1911.

Injustice to Dr. John Coghlan.

In reporting the court proceedings in the suit for libel and slander brought by Dr. John Coghlan, formerly the druggist of Court Independence, No. 123, Foresters of America, against Dr. F. S. Lovell, the physician of the same organization, THE NEW YORK TIMES inadvertently did an injustice to Dr. Coghlan by stating that "they found him guilty of failing to fill properly prescriptions presented at his pharmacy." This implied that he had filled prescriptions improperly, according to the verdict of the committee which tried him, but such was not the verdict. He was found guilty merely of failing to fill prescriptions presented at his pharmacy by members of the order, and not of filling them improperly.

NO FEAR NOW OF A WATER FAMINE

Supply in City Reservoirs Would Last Until February If No More Rain Fell.

NONE SHOULD BE WASTED

Commissioner Thompson Not Ready to Admit That Danger Is Passed—Sticks to Ten Mile River Plan.

The rains of the last few days, falling on thoroughly saturated grounds, have added to the water supply of this city beyond the fondest hopes of the optimists. Commissioner Thompson said yesterday that there had been added to the reservoirs enough water to last thirty days. Adding this to the previous supply, which was estimated as sufficient for eight weeks, New York now has enough water to carry it through until February, even if no more water should be added. There is still no water to be wasted, and no statement would be made by the Commissioner to the effect that all danger of a water shortage was passed. If the measures for water economy are still insisted upon and a normal amount of rain comes during the Fall months, there will be enough water in New York for all necessary purposes.

Since Aug. 25, the Weather Bureau records show, there has not been a day in which some rain has not fallen. On Sunday a full inch was marked off on the records of the bureau on the top floor of the Whitehall Building. On the previous Friday there was almost an inch. All told, the rainfall of the last six days has been 2.87 inches. It is a curious fact that the records kept by the Weather Bureau in the Arsenal in Central Park, now looked after by the Government officials, shows a total rainfall of 3.60 inches. It was said in the main office of the Weather Bureau that this included a heavy shower which fell on Thursday in Central Park but did not extend to the Battery.

The rains have been general in the Eastern In the region of the watersheds the fall is estimated at five inches, and the increase to the present supply is figured at 12,000,000,000 gallons.

Notwithstanding this addition to the reservoir systems of the city, Commissioner Thompson said yesterday that he would appear before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to-day and advocate the appropriation of $1,200,000 for piping water from Ten Mile River in Connecticut to the Croton Reservoir. Even if this sum is granted by the board it will be necessary to obtain the approval of the Board of Aldermen and the State Water Supply Commission. Mr. Thompson said yesterday that he did not think that the State of Connecticut would stand in the way of the project when it was shown that it was a matter of great public need. On Aug. 17 Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut said that he would oppose any attempt to tap Ten Mile River on the ground that any loss of water from the river would be an injury to the industries of his State. The city officials are proceeding on the belief that legal objection of the State of Connecticut can be met and overcome.

More rain is predicted for to-day by the Weather Bureau. Storm warnings were sent out from Washington yesterday afternoon and it was said that the storm centre in the southeast was moving north and east. The gale that swept over Charleston, S. C., on Saturday and Sunday had moved to the west and north yesterday, and where the maps at the first of the week showed Charleston as the centre of the low pressure area, the map of the country at 8 A. M. yesterday showed Montgomery, Ala., as the central point. The storm was started north yesterday afternoon, and high winds and rain are predicted for to-day.

"It is possible that the storm off to sea at Cape Hatteras will probably have high winds and [illegible] a storm like that in the South is likely to occur here."

With all the rain of the last few days the total fall for the month of August is still below the normal. The figures given at the Weather Bureau show 3.60 inches, and unless the rains predicted for to-day are unusually heavy it is certain that saw the passing of August the famine danger will be dropped. The average August in this State.

With the rain the temperature has also brought remarkably low figures. The lowest mark yesterday was 56 degrees. Only the extreme southeast and southwest were warm. The mean temperature in New York was 68 degrees, and the day's highest [illegible]

THE MAYOR ON PLAYGROUNDS

Thinks the Roofs and Recreation Piers Should Not Be Closed So Early.

In a letter to Edward W. Stitt, District Superintendent of Schools, Mayor Gaynor said yesterday that he was in favor of keeping the roof playgrounds of the public schools open until about the middle of October. He thought the people could improvise their own music, if it could not be hired. The Mayor said he believed that there was as much, if not more, musical talent and artistic temperament in the congested parts of the city than anywhere else in the State. This is his letter:

CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office of the Mayor,
Aug. 30, 1911.

Dear Mr. Stitt: The beautiful dancing and the games which I saw on the roof playgrounds of the public schools, and the large number of boys and girls and young people who were there enjoying themselves, impressed me very greatly. I agree with you that they should not be closed as early as Aug. 28. I am not altogether certain that they could not be kept open without music. Of course, the dancing needs music; but why should they not be kept open for games? I am also of the opinion which I expressed to you that the people who attend these playgrounds would improvise their own music if they had any encouragement whatever. We cannot always have hired music. The people improvise their own music all over the State, and I am very certain there is as much, if not more, musical talent and artistic temperament in the congested parts of this city than anywhere else in the State. I would like to talk with you about that. The roof piers also close Sept. 9, which I think altogether too early. The warm weather lasts up until the middle of October.

Sincerely yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Edward W. Stitt, Esq., District Superintendent of Schools, 500 Park Avenue, New York City.

It was said yesterday that, as a result of the Mayor's letter, the playgrounds as well as the recreation piers would be kept open at least a month longer.

DEDICATE JESUP LIBRARY

$80,000 Memorial to Late Morris Jesup at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 30. The dedication of the Jesup Memorial Library Building, the gift of Mrs. Morris K. Jesup of New York to the Bar Harbor Club, a library in memory of her husband, was held to-day. About 400 were present, including Summer visitors and residents of the town.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, opened the exercises, and on behalf of Mrs. Jesup, Thomas De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia, a nephew of Mrs. Jesup, made the presentation speech and handed over the deed of the property to the library corporation. The speech of acceptance was made by L. B. Dealy of Bar Harbor, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia then closed the formal exercises by speaking of the life and public functions of the late Mr. Jesup.

The building, a handsome structure of brick, with Indiana sandstone trimmings on Mount Desert Street, cost $80,000. It is one of the finest library buildings of its size in New England. It is planned to open the building for the distribution of books about the middle of next month.

...T! A VILE PLOT ...O CAPTURE CANADA

...s to the Sleuths Who Are Hot on the Trail of the Hideous Conspiracy.

...LE MARY'S REVELATION

...Saw the Enormous Reciprocity Campaign Fund as it Sped Over the Border.

...darkest conspiracy of the age has ...plotted under the very noses of the ...ican people without their having the ...st hint of it, though its infamous ...ls are known in their entirety to ...schoolboy in Canada. It is a plot ...nex Canada by bribing the Canadian ...rs to vote for reciprocity in the com... election.

...ly one detail of the hideous plot re...ns dark to the Canadians, and thanks ...he newspaper enterprise of The Mon...l Star that remaining point is to be ...ed up. In THE NEW YORK TIMES ...other American newspapers The Star ...Tuesday inserted the following ad...ment:

...CANADIAN ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN FUND.

$25,000 Reward.

...The Montreal Star hereby offers $25,000 ...ward for information, placed in the hands ...three judges of the Supreme Court of ..., and three judges of the Superior ..., three Conservatives and three Lib..., that will, in the opinion of these ..., enable the Court to trace to its ...source the Enormous Campaign Fund sent ... the United States to Canada, to be ...ed in influencing the judgment of the ...dian people in deciding what is to ... a national question of supreme im...tance. THE MONTREAL STAR.

...NEW YORK TIMES immediately set ...force of trained investigators to work ...the matter, and has made such ...s that it expects within a few ... claim the $25,000 reward. The ...step of course was to ascertain the ...t of the Enormous Campaign Fund. ...IMES is in a position to state that ...only $200,000,000 has been sub...but that the conspirators have ...plain to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that ...only a first installment, and that, ...more be needed, they stand ready ...ish it, though in any case he ...call on them for any sum in ...$1,000,000,000.

...preliminary matter cleared out of ..., THE TIMES undertook the task ...the Enormous Campaign Fund ...source." The search is not com...but telegraphic dispatches from ...'s sleuths, sent from the places ...the trail led them, have been ...and they show that the source ...the eve of discovery. The dis...so far received are as follows:

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30.

...Am here completely disguised as a ...adian. First two days without re...To-night, however, followed clue ...led me to applewoman named ...ecina Murphy, alias given as ...ple Mary. She remembers having ...two disguised men about to cross ...Canadian shore on night of Aug. ...

...They stopped and bought apples ...m her. Both were completely en...ed in long black cloaks and wore ...whiskers. In reaching for ...g one disarranged his cloak, ...who saw peeping from under it ...large canvas bag on which were ...ted in red letters the words ...normous Campaign Fund for Use ...fluencing Judgment Canadian ...le in Deciding What to Them Is ...estion Supreme Importance."

...ked if she had any clue to identity, ...ied she had not. Asked if she ...overheard any conversation. At ...said she had not, but later re...ving heard one say, "'Sdeath! ... find the correct change. ...To which the other replied, ...'Daft.'" They ... and left immediately and ... CAROLD HAWKSHAW.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 30.

...med myself as millionaire and ...taxicabs to ride up and down ... Avenue. Questioned chauf... As soon as I found chauffeur ... no information paid him and en... another taxicab. The fifteenth ...uffeur I engaged remembered when ...erly approached that on night of ... 20 he was summoned to a ...ted house near Rocky River. ...On arriving all seemed dark, but ...distinctly heard three low whistles, ... were answered in same way. ...r a moment a flash of light was ... Evidently bull's-eye lantern. ...ently became aware of presence ...two men, one of whom hailed him ...whisper, asking if he was the chauf... sent for. Replied he was. "'Tis ..." said the one who had not yet ...en; "get aboard without an in...ble delay, Champ, and haste to ..., where you will meet him of ... I have spoken. Be in Canada ...to-morrow night, and place this ...which I now give you in the hands of ... Will—"

..."Hist!" breathed the other; "no ...s, Philander Knox, as you value ... life!"

...So saying, he leaped lightly into the ... and bade the chauffeur convey ... speedily to the Union Station. ...chauffeur tried to converse, but the ... silenced him with a curse. As ...left the cab chauffeur noticed that ...carried under his cloak an enor... bag. OLD KING BRADY.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 30.

...As per instructions, have been riding ...trains to and from Washington for ...last two days, cautiously questioning ...conductors. No result until to-day, ...when I found a Pullman porter who ...recalled strange incident on Congres... Limited, evening of Aug. 20. ...Passenger from Washington seemed ...nervous. It attracted porter's atten... Nervousness increased as train ...approached Trenton. Repeatedly asked ...porter how long it stopped there. As ...name of station was called, passenger ...could hardly contain himself. When ...train stopped he rushed excitedly out, ...trampling over several women and ...children, and found waiting in station ...a man, evidently in disguise, who was ...dressed in red whiskers, (apparently ...false,) and overalls.

..."Have you the papers?" hissed the ... ...Philander," was the reply, ut... in a muffled whisper, "but I ... Enormous Campaign Fund ... ...appeared to the porter ...bag on which were certain ...letters. Porter tried to see what ...were, but the passenger baffled ...hurriedly concealing the bag ...his coat tails and retiring pre...ly into the car.

...Re-examined porter as to appear... of man in overalls and red ...Porter said he was a ...stout man with a blonde mus... and a perpetual smile, and that ...ried a golf club in his hand. ...went on some one who was ... near him, evidently a co-con... addressed him by name, but ...noise of departure the porter ...not catch it. Is positive, how...that it was something like ... or "Daft."

...The trail ends. To-morrow I ...on to Washington and see if ... to the identity of the dis...man in overalls can be found. ...confident I shall locate him

...Washington, D. C., (5 hours later.) ...on the trail. ...Washington, 1 hour later. ...Details in cipher by mail. EMIL LECOQ.

...present this is all the informa... TIMES is able to give its read... subject of this vast conspiracy. ..., however, from the reports ...received, that within two days at ...whole plot will be laid bare, and ...Campaign Fund traced to ...

...YORK TIMES will feel, when ...that has not only con... upon humanity in general ...on particular, but that ...able to do a fraternal good ...neighbor The Star. The ... ...bring ourselves to using for ...ment, but will devote it to ..., such as the Asso... ...ment of Idiotic ... in Neighboring

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, who are spending the Summer in Europe, are now in Newhausen, Switzerland.

Oscar S. Straus, Collector William Loeb, Jr., and Mrs. Loeb, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schafer have returned to New York from the Megantic Fish and Game Club in Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Russell Jones and the latter's sister, Mrs. Joseph W. Shannon, and their father, John M. Kennedy of Philadelphia, who were in Bermuda, have returned to their respective Summer homes near Philadelphia.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, who, with Mr. Widener, has been abroad all Summer, is now at Aux les Baines.

Miss Marie Duryee, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Duryee, is the guest of Miss Margaret Cotton Smith at Ipswich, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ferris Simmons are occupying Villa Livro at Morristown, N. J.

Dr. J. Montfort Schley and the Misses Katherine and Marguerite Schley of 24 West Fifty-fourth Street, who went abroad in June, are expected back in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Max E. Schmidt and Enos E. Schmidt are spending the Summer in Europe.

Mrs. Norman Hapgood and Miss Ruth Hapgood, who went abroad early in the Summer, are returning on the Adriatic, which is due here on Sunday. They will go at once to Highcourt, Mrs. Hapgood's country place at Cornish, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Lamson, Jr., of New York, are settled in their new home, Ravenscroft, at Asheville, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barr McCutcheon are at the Wolcott for a few days, but will soon return to Kennebunkport, Me., where they have spent the Summer.

Mrs. Eugene Philbin, who is at the St. Sauveur, Bar Harbor, had a tea given for her yesterday by Mrs. William Ordway Partridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Oxnard and their family of Washington arrived at the Gotham yesterday and will remain some time.

The Countess Telia Gherardesca has sailed for home, after spending several weeks at Newport with her father, H. A. C. Taylor, and Mrs. Taylor.

Ogden L. Mills is booked to sail to-day on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria en route to France, where his marriage to Miss Rutherfurd will take place Sept. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, Jr., have returned to Westbury, L. I., after seeing the Count and Countess of Granard aboard the Coronia.

Mrs. Benjamin Griffin, who with Mr. Griffin and her daughter, Miss Marjorie Smylie, is spending the Summer at Narragansett Pier, is at the Plaza for a few days.

ACCUSED UNDER NEW LAW.

President of Cold Storage Company Will Be Tried in Special Sessions.

Thomas A. Brennan, author of the law recently passed by the Legislature which makes it a misdemeanor for any one who owns a cold storage house to sell goods unless they are stamped with both the date of arrival and the date on which they are sent out, appeared before Magistrate Krotel in the Tombs Court yesterday to press a charge against President L. R. Prior of the Greenwich Cold Storage Company.

Prior is accused of having failed to mark 61 barrels of fish with the date of arrival at his plant. He waived examination yesterday and will furnish $100 bail in each of the instances of alleged violation. The case will be put on the Special Sessions Calendar.

Assistant District Attorney Delehanty is prosecuting the case with the aid of Mr. Brennan, who has been named a Special Deputy Attorney General. Mr. Brennan says there are three other similar cases pending, and he will take them up after that against Prior has been disposed of.

STREETS IN BAD SHAPE.

Handicap Fire Department, Mayor Is Told—Wants New Department of Repairs.

As the result of an investigation of the condition of the city's streets, made by Fire Commissioner Johnson, it was announced yesterday that Mayor Gaynor would recommend to the Legislature that the repair of the streets be placed in charge of a city Department of Streets to be created. In his report Commissioner Johnson said that, in view of the fact that about 100 new pieces of automobile fire apparatus are to be bought during the coming year, it was of the utmost importance to have the streets repaired if the machines were to be used to best advantage. This is the Mayor's reply:

Office of the Mayor,
Aug. 30, 1911.

Sir: Your favor of Aug. 25, informing me that the streets, especially in the central portions of the city, are so filled with dangerous holes and out of repair that the new automobile engines and trucks of the Fire Department cannot be introduced and used without being damaged and broken, is at hand. I can do no more than call the attention of the Borough Presidents to the matter, unless I recommend to the Legislature that the repair of the streets be placed in charge of a city Department of Streets to be created. I agree with you that the condition of the streets in some parts of the city is deplorable. Very truly yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Acting under orders from the Commissioner, Chief Kenlon made an investigation of the streets a few days ago and reported that he found hundreds of obstructions in the streets, which made it almost impossible for the apparatus of the department to travel with any degree of safety. The various Deputy Chiefs also made exhaustive reports. In his letter the Commissioner said:

I fear that if the streets are not quickly placed in repair, we shall have not only actual failures to respond to fires, but our repairs will be beyond our ability to make them.

The majority of fires occur at night, and ofttimes two or three minutes saved means a conflagration prevented. Speedy auto vehicles are bound to be smashed in the darkness, because all firemen understand the importance of the element of time, and they will not stop to pick their way around holes, ruts, and bumps.

The Mayor, it is said, will bring the matter to the attention of the various Borough Presidents at the next meeting of the Board of Estimate.

Louis N. Parker and Daughter Here.

Louis N. Parker, the English playwright, arrived in New York yesterday on the Oceanic, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Dorothy, who will resume the role of Marjolaine in "Pomander Walk" at Wallack's Theatre Saturday night. Mr. Parker said that his principal object in coming to America is to attend the rehearsals of a new romantic play he has written for Viola Allen. The piece is based on the story of Lady Godiva. Liebler & Co., he explained, were to use the scenery prepared for the opera "Ysobel" for Miss Allen's production. Later in the season he will direct the rehearsals of his translation of Rostand's "Lady of Dreams," in which Mme. Simone is to appear.

Miss Clements Weds O. W. Knauth.

Miss Anna Dixwell Clements, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Clements of 27 West Sixty-seventh Street, was married on Tuesday to Oswald Whitman Knauth, son of Mrs. Percival Knauth of 902 West Seventy-sixth Street, at North Haven, Me. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles F. Dole.

The Times Acknowledges Receipt.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $10 from J. O. A. and $1 from M. M. M. in response to the Charity Organization Society appeal for $144 to pay the rent for a year of a widow with five children.

AMETHYSTS
Our Amethyst jewelry is distinguished by originality and beauty
NECKLACES
$11.25 to $350.00
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
321 Fifth Avenue
at 32nd Street

CALLS BANK PROBE BAND OF MARAUDERS

Congressman Littleton Assails the Investigators in Defending Grout for Refusing to Testify.

VAN TUYL PRESENTS CHARGE

That Grout as President Signed False Reports About the Union Bank —Decision Is Reserved.

In an argument lasting an hour and a half Congressman Martin W. Littleton defended Edward M. Grout yesterday on a motion before Supreme Court Justice Putnam of Brooklyn for a warrant to compel the former Controller and Bank President to testify at the Union Bank investigation. Mr. Littleton bitterly assailed what he called an "ignominious attack" on his client. He termed the investigation a "one-horse oligarchy," and the probers as a "band of marauders." Charging that the investigators were acting in bad faith, he warned them that he would "fight to the last ditch" to protect the character of Mr. Grout, whom he represented in the proceedings as a friend.

The court reserved decision and gave the attorneys until Saturday to file briefs. Deputy Attorneys General Wilbur W. Chambers and August Merrill handled the case for the State.

An affidavit was submitted made by State Superintendent of Banks Van Tuyl, in which it was stated that certain reports signed by Mr. Grout as President of the Union Bank were false in that they did not state the true financial condition of the institution.

"A subpoena was served upon him," said Deputy Attorney General Merrill, "to appear at the examination. He has neglected and refused to appear. I believe that is a prima facie case. I wish to say to the court that we might have applied for this order without giving notice, but that in courtesy to Mr. Littleton and to Mr. Grout we have given notice."

Mr. Littleton opened his argument by declaring that the proceeding was without parallel in the banking annals of the State. Going into the history of the bank and Mr. Grout's connection with it, he emphasized the fact that the bank was reopened in August, 1908, by an order of the Supreme Court after a report was made and approved on the bank's condition by Bank Supt. Clark Williams. Mr. Littleton also laid great stress on the point that when the bank was closed for the second time on April 5, 1910, Bank Superintendent Cheney made this statement:

"The bank was forced to close because of the character of certain assets for which the present management is in no way responsible."

"Is the Superintendent of Banks honestly engaged in this inquiry?" asked Mr. Littleton. "If so, why has not Mr. Grout been given the books and been permitted to look at whatever he pleased? If the Banking Department was honest in this investigation, as it ought to be honest, it ought to have responded to Mr. Grout's request.

"The question has been repeatedly asked, 'Why doesn't Mr. Grout appear, if he isn't afraid of something?' I will tell you why."

Mr. Littleton waved his hand around that part of the courtroom where the investigators sat, and continued:

"It is because it is none of their business. If a man stopped me on the street and asked me something about my private affairs I would tell him it was none of his business. If this investigation did not have behind it some motive—some design which will not bear looking into—why did not the investigators permit Mr. Grout to examine the records which have been in their possession for eighteen months, and which would be a physical impossibility to remember off-hand? He claims that this proceeding is without warrant in law. If I was subpoenaed to testify before an illegal tribunal I would tell those who summoned me, 'A plague upon your investigation.'

"If I knew that a man was endeavoring to make me appear contemptible for the purpose of his own advancement and aggrandisement, I, too, would refuse to obey such a subpoena.

"It was never dreamed that Section 8 of the banking law applied to this proceeding until some awkward intellect tortured it into this meaning. They propose under this section to investigate the safety and prudence of the bank's management. I think the safety and prudence of its management during the last eighteen months it has been in charge of the Banking Department might well be examined."

Mr. Littleton said that Mr. Grout ought to be present not as a witness, but as a prosecutor of a band of marauders who seek to violate every right which an individual citizen has. These pseudo inquirers, if they really have some evidence, ought to present it to a special Grand Jury. There is every warrant in law for them to do that. If Dodge, or Goldstein, or Van Tuyl have got anything against Edward M. Grout they ought to go before a Grand Jury and tell it, or be driven out of office."

Mr. Littleton then assailed the motives of James C. Cropsey, the special counsel to the Banking Department in this investigation, and Assemblyman Goldstein.

"I have heard it set forth," he said, "that James C. Cropsey is acting for private clients, that he is seeking a basis of action against certain directors. That charge has been made and it has not been denied.

"As for Mr. Goldstein, the man who has been most effective in distributing innuendoes, and who seems to be the summum bonum of this investigation, what right has he to lay his hands upon the instruments by which men are imprisoned? He was expelled from the law school of New York University for writing a letter to a girl student and attributing it to a classmate, and the Appellate Division upheld the university authorities. He was branded as a person unfit to be conducting an affair of this kind."

Deputy Attorney General Merrill arose to object to Mr. Littleton's remarks about Goldstein, and asked the court to remind him that he was exceeding his rights in making an attack on the Assemblyman.

"I have a right to make it," interposed Mr. Littleton. "I noticed only this morning that the papers quoted Supt. Van Tuyl as saying that he could not get a more efficient man than Mr. Goldstein to handle the Union Bank's legal affairs."

"I don't see why I should listen to this," said Justice Putnam, and Mr. Littleton stopped.

Deputy Attorney General Merrill then said: "This man Grout hasn't come out in the open, and given his testimony. That is the reason we are compelled to appear here. We are not trying to find out what has happened in the bank since the Banking Department has had it; we are trying to learn what happened in the bank while Grout had it. In the interest of all justice and fairness we ask for this warrant."

An affidavit prepared by Mr. Grout was submitted by Mr. Littleton with his brief. Mr. Merrill said he had no objection to having the affidavit submitted if an opportunity was given him to examine it and file an answer. Justice Putnam agreed to this. The court then gave both sides until Saturday to submit briefs.

After the proceedings Mr. Cropsey denied that he was retained by private interests. Assemblyman Goldstein admitted that he was expelled from a law school in Manhattan for writing a letter but that was done ten years ago when he was a student, and he did not see any reason for bringing it up now.

"This is simply a move on the part of Mr. Littleton to discredit the entire probe, but nothing like it will deter me, and I propose to let the people know just how the Union Bank was conducted."

Mr. Grout's affidavit went into the details of his administration of the bank, scored the investigation as a biased examination "not organized and conducted for the purpose of eliciting the whole truth," He adds:

"I am willing now, as I always have been willing and ready, if the Superintendent would afford me the opportunity to examine such books, papers, and records as his inquiry relates to, and will communicate to me the facts and circumstances which he desires to elicit, to waive the question as to the illegal character of the inquiry, and after examination and preparation to appear before said Superintendent and give such information and facts as I can like a good

WRIGHT LORIMER SUES BRADY

Actor Asks $144,400 for Violated Contract and Damage to Reputation.

Wright Lorimer, the actor and playwright, has brought action in the United States Circuit Court against William A. Brady for $144,400 for the alleged violation of a contract for the production of the "Shepherd King" and damage to his professional reputation through insinuations that he was unable through intoxication to appear as David.

The complaint alleges that Brady made a contract with the plaintiff and his wife, Kittie L. Lorimer, for the production of the play for twenty-five weeks during each of the two years beginning Sept. 14, 1908. The plaintiff was to receive $50 a week as an actor and $5 additional as stage director during rehearsals.

It is also alleged that Brady made $400,000 out of the play by producing it with an inferior cast at other than the best theatres, and that the defendant permitted the scenery and costumes to be defaced. Moreover, Lorimer alleges that out of the $48,800 due him for the play, scenery, and costumes he received only $6,800, that the damage to the scenery and costumes amounts to $10,000, and that he has been paid only $2,720 of the $12,120 due to him for training the actors and actresses while traveling in Canada and the United States.

In addition Lorimer demands $50,000 damages because the play was not staged and produced in a suitable fashion, and another $50,000 because of a false report alleged to have been made by the stage manager to the audience at the Welting Opera House at Syracuse on March 15 last. On this occasion the stage manager informed the audience that the curtain could not go up because Lorimer was unwell, and this the complainant declares was an insinuation that he was under the influence of liquor, though he was perfectly able to play at the time.

OFFER TO TRY OUT PLAYS.

Actors' Society Will Furnish Cast Free if Manager Provides the Theatre.

Theatrical managers no longer need buy "pigs in pokes" under the title of plays by unknown authors, if a plan suggested by the Actors' Society of America meets with managerial favor and is carried out. The plan is to make trial productions of plays, with Actors' Society members in the casts and such scenery and effects as managers may wish to supply. The society makes this offer in a circular letter to the managers:

"For any manuscript play you may select we will furnish you a competent cast, who will rehearse under the direction of your own stage director, or ours, or the author's, and give you a dress rehearsal without any expense or obligation to you, you to furnish only the theatre and such scenery as you may deem suitable. This performance will be given any afternoon or Sunday evening, only you and your invited guests being present."

The plan, according to the society's President, Fred Niblo, would save the managers the expense of rehearsals and the preparation of a production for a play of unknown quality, and give them a basis for judging its commercial possibilities.

MAUDE ADAMS RETURNS.

Back from the Catskills to Begin Rehearsals of "Chantecler."

Maude Adams returned to New York yesterday from her home in the Catskills to begin rehearsals for her second season in "Chantecler." The company that assembled at the Knickerbocker Theatre for the first meeting numbered 123 people.

Miss Adams will have a preliminary season in New York in the Rostand play, and then she will start on a tour that will extend to the Pacific Coast, and end at Vancouver in the Spring. A special train will be used, and for the first time in her life Miss Adams will have the luxury of a private car.

While on tour she expects to be able to produce three new one-act plays by J. M. Barrie, named "Punch," "Youth," and "A Little Play." They are all of contemporary life.

Dramatic Performances for Schools.

Julius Hopp, head of the Theatre Centre for Schools and of the Wage Earners' Theatre League, has been informed by the Board of Education that permission has been granted to hold regular meetings every Saturday afternoon at Public School 64, Tenth Street and Avenue B, to arouse interest in educationally dramatic performances throughout the city schools. A committee appointed to aid in the presentation of plays will meet early in September. The Board of Education of Jersey City has also become interested in the movement, and will hold a meeting this evening to discuss the question of providing the New Jersey schools with the same sort of entertainment.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Helen Ware and her company in "The Price" held a final dress rehearsal at the Hudson Theatre yesterday afternoon, preparatory to their opening in Waterbury, Conn., to-night.

William A. Brady received a cable message yesterday from Allan Aynesworth, who is to be leading man with Grace George this season, stating that the surgical operation which he underwent in London was satisfactory and that he would sail again for America next week.

John E. Kellerd will make his first appearance in "Macbeth" at the Irving Place Theatre to-night.

A dress rehearsal of "Everywoman" will be held this afternoon preparatory to the re-opening at the Lyric Theatre next Monday afternoon.

The cast of "Speed," the comedy by Lee Wilson Dodd that is to open at the Comedy Theatre next week, under the management of Cecil B. De Mille, will include Orrin Johnson, Osa Waldrop, John Jex, Sidney Greenstreet, Frank Broeder, John Tansey, E. F. Buckley, Elsie Scott, Lelia Lee, and Geraldine Hicks.

Olive Ulrich, last season in "Hans the Flute Player," has been engaged for the leading feminine role with Bothwell Browne in "Miss Jack," opening at the Herald Square Theatre next Monday.

Charles Frohman has fixed on Thursday, Sept. 14, as the date of the first New York performance of the new Hadden Chambers play, "Passers By." The production will be put on at the Criterion Theatre, with Richard Bennett, Ernest Lawford, Julian Royce, Louise Closser Hale, and Rosalie Teller in the principal roles. Mr. Chambers has supervised the rehearsals.

"The Country Boy" will be the opening attraction at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, commencing with a performance on Labor Day matinee.

Werba & Luescher have engaged Jack McKay, a Scotch comedian, for the role of the piper with Lulu Glaser in "Miss Dudelsack." Mr. McKay will come direct to this country from his engagements at the music halls in London.

May Robson, in collaboration with Charles T. Dazey, has completed a new play in which she is to appear next season. It is a comedy called "Three Lights," and deals, in a humorous way, with the subject of heredity. Miss Robson's company will include Jack Storey, Paul Decker, George Hall, C. C. Gwynne, Eugene Ordway, John Rowe, Faye Cusick, Lotta Blake, Belle Starr, Lenore Phelps, and Elenore Flowers.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

CARL SCHURZ PARK, at 8 P. M.
G. Steiner's Band.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March—"Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Overture—"Raymond" ..... Thomas
Waltz de Concert—"On the Beautiful Rhine" ..... Keler
Characteristic—
(a) Andalusian Scene—"La Gosse" ..... Buisson
(b) Spanish Novelty—"Bunch of Roses" ..... Chapi
Scene de Cuarda—"Hayo Mat" ..... Mubay

PART II.

Selection—"Aima" ..... Briquet
Characteristic—"Down South" ..... Myddleton
Excerpts—"Gems of Stephen Foster" ..... Arr. Tobani
Descriptive—"Hunting Scene" ..... Buesiness
March—"Vasarhelyi" ..... Lehar
"America."

WESTERLEIGH PARK, at 8 P. M.
H. Dammer's Band.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March—"Nibelungen" ..... Adapted from Wagner
Overture—"Semi-Classique" ..... Supee
Waltz—"Jolly Fellows" ..... Vollstedt
Popular Medley—"Selected" ..... Lampe
Turkish Patrol—"Mecca" ..... Mienborg

PART II.

March—"Stapleton" ..... Wendelone McKee
Selection—"Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Waltz—"Jolly Fellows' Days" ..... Pidingsdorf
Selection—"Mignon" ..... Thomas
March—"The Wedding" ..... Holzmann
"America."

MADISON SQUARE PARK, at 8 P. M.
Henry Litta Band.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March—"Gay City" ..... Wilder
Overture—"Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Waltzes—"Dreams" ..... Waldteufel
Selection—"Carmen" ..... Bizet
Overture—"Egmont" ..... Beethoven

PART II.

Selection—"Aima" ..... Briquet
Valse—"Dreams" ..... Waldteufel
Selection—"Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Overture—"Semi-Classique" ..... Supee
Waltz—"Jolly Fellows' Days" ..... Pidingsdorf
Selection—"Mignon" ..... Thomas
March—"The Wedding" ..... Holzmann
"America."

RURAL RICHMOND HOLDS ITS BIG FAIR

Important Events Marred or Postponed by Rain, but Wonderful Features Abound.

TWO GOVERNORS EXPECTED

Gaynor and Wilson May Both Be Present This Week and Possibly Dix on Monday.

With everything usual from an overgrown beet to a crazy quilt and with the unusual accompaniment of an aeroplane flight, the Staten Island Fair opened yesterday at Dongan Hills, S. I., in as nice a drizzle of rain as Richmond Borough has seen for some time. In fact, it rained so much that most of the interesting events of the opening were put off until to-day. There were no children's carnival, no baby parade, and no races, but there were three flights made in the air by one of Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin's pupils in the Captain's Red Devil.

These flights, which took place in the late afternoon in the midst of the rain, elicited applause from the 2,000 or so of people who found their way to the fair in spite of the rain. Young Hammond, who was flying, took three short and separate spins around the track, always landing in the same place. It was explained by the management that last year the aeroplane exhibition flights had proved disappointing, that the man had refused on many occasions to fly, and that Capt. Baldwin had therefore insisted on keeping his engagement in spite of the somewhat inclement weather.

The fair as a whole had not arrived at the flourishing condition which will doubtless mark its course to-day when the Mayor is expected, or day after to-morrow, when Gov. Wilson of New Jersey will be present. But many of the ducks, geese, pigeons, chickens, rabbits, guinea pigs, and hogs which are expected to take prizes were already in their pens and ready to be looked at, and there were other indications that a fair was in progress.

For instance Ethel, the only two-headed girl in captivity, was on exhibition, and there were bathing girls, depicted on posters as Sirens, who were willing to dive for those who paid their dime. And here and there a group of infants gathered about the man with a card trick to explain and who was willing to sell the pack that he used in doing it for a very small sum.

To-day all the events which yesterday's rain postponed will be on the programme. For instance Edward R. Hutchinson will not only ascend to a great height in his balloon, but he will descend by means of six separate parachute drops. The races of yesterday will be crowded in with those of to-day and the children's carnival will be held.

Not only is the Mayor expected to visit the fair to-day, and Gov. Wilson on Saturday, but it is even possible that Gov. Dix will put in an appearance on Monday, the last day of the fair. Capt. Baldwin's aeroplane will continue to go up and come down. There will, of course, be baseball games and band concerts. On Saturday Miss Harriet Quimby will begin making circles in the air.

The officers of the fair are William S. Van Clief, President; William L. Ricard, Vice President; Thomas H. Bacon, Manager; William Wheeler, Treasurer; A. C. Nellis, Secretary, and William McFarland, Superintendent of Grounds. The Directors are Charles Herrmann, H. A. Tabb, Charles E. Griffith, Jr., Edward P. Doyle, Edward Wisely, John Milnes, and H. P. Morrison.

Charles E. Griffith, Jr., is in charge of the racing, Henry Meyer of agricultural exhibits, Chris Boehe of the horticultural exhibits, Charles Hunt of floriculture, and Miss Gertrude Lang of photography.

From now until Labor Day the ferryboats that ply between South Ferry and St. George will groan for mercy, but none will be shown them. The Staten Island Fair is on in earnest, and as the majority of those who attend come from the big borough of tall buildings the ferryboats must carry them across the bay. There are thirty-two acres of fair grounds at Dongan Hills, and the management is looking forward to Manhattanites filling every inch of space while the fair is held.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Four Steamships—The Arrivals.

Trans-Atlantic liners sailing to-day and some of their passengers are:

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, Miss Elsie Aldrich, Richard L. Aldrich, Winthrop G. Aldrich, A. Pratt Andrews, Commander A. Rainbridge Hopp, U. S. N.; Dr. A. A. Brill, Miss J. B. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Beals, Mrs. H. N. Berryman, Mrs. Paul Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey B. Borland, Louis Blackstone, W. N. Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Colton, L. G. Day, Miss Isabel Dodd; Mrs. David Dows, Mrs. Alexander Dallas, Mrs. H. C. Graves, Baron and Baroness Von Heugelmuller, Baroness Michaela Von Heugelmuller, G. W. Hocker, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jackson, James W. Kerr, F. M. Low, Ogden L. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Newman, Mrs. A. T. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thorne, Louis R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wither, Mrs. A. M. Wood, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Elizabeth Candert, Miss Helen French, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Court, Mrs. W. C. Baker, J. Altman, Dr. August Sousa, Mrs. M. Lederer.

ESPAGNE (Havre)—P. J. McCormick, George Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Humbert, Miss Helen Humbert, W. H. Reese, M. Robin, Miss Margaret Young, Charles Ellis, J. de St. Laon, J. H. Foster, Mrs. W. A. Hill.

CELTIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Alexander, Miss E. A. Allen, Miss Alice A. Bacon, Edward Bassett, A. L. Cook, Miss May Vivian Conway, Mrs. F. K. W. Drinkwater, the Rev. W. J. Erskine, J. J. Farren, Dr. R. A. Gibbons, Lieut. A. and Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. A. J. Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Jones, Mrs. M. P. Landis, A. J. Nott, W. J Neill, Benjamin Patterson, the Rev. Hugh Richards, Mrs. H. B. Roby, L. H. Storms, H. O. Sykes, R. M. Trimble, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams.

PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM (Bremen)—Mrs. J. E. Baker, Mrs. K. E. Baradu, Mrs. J. T. Duff, Mrs. May V. Jones, J. F. Lawrence, Miss Lillian Logan, Mrs. Gertrude Low, Dr. J. Packham, J. M. Sherer, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Loeb, and Mr. and Mrs. Jose M. Otero.

Liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

OCEANIC (Southampton)—J. G. Agar, Owen F. Aldis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Alexander, Miss L. Anderson, Miss E. L. Arthur, Morris Astor, W. H. Baldridge, Donn Barbour, Mrs. H. T. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Belfield, Edward Bell, T. B. Ball, Dr. V. T. Binkley, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Bowan, Dr. and Mrs. H. Boylan, E. F. Breuer, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Brown, E. S. Bullin, J. B. Cabell, C. W. Calkins, E. M. Carey, Miss K. Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Chauney, Miss Helen V. Clarkson, Miss A. S. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. E. Colby, Miss Jane Comfort, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Conner, H. T. Craft, Miss M. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dixon, Mrs. M. Dunham, Burton H. Dunn, Ralph Emery, Mr. and Mrs. F. Swyzne, Miss Martha G. Evans, T. J. Flynn, Louis Follett, G. W. Foote, J. P. Galler, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Geary, Henry H. Gridden, Judge N. Goff, Dr. R. S. Goldwater, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Green, Miss P. E. Hale, the Rev. S. and Mrs. Harper, J. L. Jones, Mrs. S. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Nellen, Owen Orvis, T. Bayley Parsons, Jr., Louis N. Parker, H. T. Parker, Ralph Poole, Miss D. W. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter, Mrs. J. Clarence Post, John R. Read, Mrs. A. Murray Young.

ORUBA (Southampton via West Indies)—W. Allen, H. Beckett, Miss J. Belancourt, C. Clarke, Mrs. L. Clarke, M. C. Conde, J. H. Ellis, Miss A. T. Farquharson, Capt. C. Thomas, W. J. Hill, W. Hall, J. C. Holden, Mrs. M. Hutchison, R. R. Spencer, H. C. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pollard, Mrs. E. F. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Lyons.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

HENRY FRANK, died Aug. 1, 1911; left $500 personalty to his wife, Paulina Frank of 504 East Eighty-sixth Street.

EDWARD O. FLAGG, died Aug. 28, 1911; left more than $10,000 realty and $4,000 personalty to be divided equally among his wife, Mary L., Flagg of 118 East Ninety-fifth Street, and his daughters, Elizabeth F. Bush of Livingston, N. J., and Sally P. Flagg of 118 East Ninety-fifth Street.

HENRY C. FICKE, died Aug. 21, 1911; left $25,000 personalty; $2,000 to his mother, Metta Von Dohen of 604 Hancock Street, Brooklyn; $2,000 to his half sister, Anna Von Glahn of 604 Hancock Street, and $10,000 each to his nephew, Victor H. Lehmann, and his niece, Grace M. Lehmann, both of 636 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

GEORGE [illegible] ... of her ... the ... she ...

DENIES WRITING LETTERS.

Harriet De Witt Says She Was Herself Victim of Scurrilous Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 30.—"All that I care to say at this time is that I am not guilty," said Miss Harriet De Witt, daughter of George De Witt, when asked this evening if she had any statement to make concerning her arrest on a charge of having sent anonymous letters of a scurrilous and defamatory nature through the mails.

"Of course I feel badly because of being accused," the young woman continued, "but I am not the only person who has been charged with writing the letters. I have been told that three or four women have been accused of sending these letters. One woman, now dead, was taken to the Post Office a couple of years ago in much the same manner that I was summoned there. She, too, denied the charge, although the Inspector then on the case urged her to make a confession. I don't want to give any names because it would drag innocent parties into unfavorable notoriety.

"I have four or five letters sent me by an anonymous writer. From what I can learn, they must have been written by the same person who has been writing to others. One of them says the scurrilous charges it contains are attested by thirty-two members of Christ Lutheran Church. One or two of the other letters read as though they had been written by a member of that same congregation. The letters are in the hands of my lawyer.

"When asked to print or write when I was before the Post Office Inspector I did so unhesitatingly because I knew I was innocent, and there could be no harm in complying with the request. If there is any similarity between my writing and that in the letters I cannot help it."

Miss De Witt's parents are highly respected. In one of the letters their daughter received there are serious charges made against them. The young woman is a cousin of John De Witt, the old

10,000 SEE WELLS WHIP K. O. BROWN

English Boxer Leads All the Way In Ten-Round Bout at Madison Square Garden.

Before a crowd of more than 10,000 people, which packed Madison Square Garden from pit to dome, Matt Wells, the lightweight champion of England, defeated Valentine (Knockout) Brown of New York in a ten-round glove contest last night, which marked the revival of legalized boxing under the new Frawley law in this State. The cleverness of the Englishman was something that the rough and ready east side boy could not fathom, and while not badly punished Brown was outpointed from start to finish. During the ten rounds Knockout failed to get his dangerous left punch working more than half a dozen times, and when it did land on Wells it lacked the sting which gave the tow-header boxer his nickname.

With last night's fight, boxing comes back to New York with great popularity, under more liberal conditions. Long before the doors were open great crowds congregated before the Garden waiting to get in. The house was sold out before the show began, and thousands were left outside unable to obtain admission. Not in eleven years has the Garden presented such a spectacle. The top gallery was jammed to overflowing, and the other balconies were crowded, too. The main floor about the ring was arranged with temporary boxes and seats, and not only were these taken, but thousands stood, causing much confusion with the seating arrangements. Officers were kept busy handling the big crowd, and men were roughed, pulled, and jostled about before they got their seats.

It was just eleven years ago last night that the last big fight was held in the Garden. That was the affair between Jim Corbett and Kid McCoy and last night both of these fighters were at the ringside to see the game come back to its own with the New York sporting public. McCoy was in Brown's corner advising him between the rounds how to solve the Briton's skillful attack. The advice did little good, because the awkward, willing lad from the Boys' Club of New York was lost in the face of Wells's speed and quick slashing boxing.

About the ringside and throughout the big amphitheatre were representative men from all walks of the city's life. There were bankers, business men, actors, and sporting men from far and near. Everybody who is anybody in the world of sport was on hand to see the first big show under the new régime.

Everything was auspicious for the revival, even to the weather, which, no doubt, had its effect in swelling the crowd to such great porportions. The Madison Square Athletic Club, under whose auspices this first show was held, presented a bill which was heartily relished by the crowd. After a few preliminaries of more or less merit there came a fast, exciting semi-final of six rounds between Jim Coffey and Harvey Kelly. The two lads were unusually good, and worked the crowd up to a high pitch of excitement, which came to a climax when the main bout between the British champion and Brown started.

It was 10:20 when the crowd began to get uneasy and broke into a roar as Wells walked to the ring, followed by a retinue of rubbers and seconds. This ovation was mild compared to the cheer which shook the building five minutes later as "Little Toby," Brown's mascot, fixed the chair in Brown's corner and Knockout with his followers was pushed through the excited throng and jumped into the ring. The reception the little blond boy got made him smile with satisfaction, and then followed ten minutes of wrangling about Wells's bandages. This matter was finally adjusted, and the men were called to the centre of the ring by Charley White, the referee.

Brown's showing was a disappointment to his friends. His two encounters with Wolgast and one with One-Round Hogan, together with his successful career against local fighters of no great merit, had made young Brown an idol with the New York boxing enthusiasts. There were plenty of men who were willing to back their convictions that Knockout would hold his own against the Englishman for ten rounds. But Wells was a favorite.

A boxer who beat Freddie Welsh for the English title commanded much consideration. Then it was the first time that Brown has ever gone against a lightweight boxer of any merit. Brown's peculiar style of working his left arm untiringly while guarding his own head with right arm outstretched has puzzled many of the fighters he has opposed. It didn't puzzle Wells, for he was able to jab, hook, and smash, first his right and then his left, under Brown's defense and took him by surprise in the very first round.

Brown tried hard to get his famous punch under way. When the southpaw glove, starting way back and swinging around in a looping course, flew at Wells's head or body the Englishman always had a defense for it. When Brown rushed at him headlong in his wild fashion he was met more than half way with a jab or a jolt which altered Brown's plans considerably. Brown had to chance the slam into Wells and slug. Wells would have no slugging, and when Brown tried it the Briton got him in the grasp of a clinch and punished his body and jaw at close range. Wells was master of the east sider at infighting just as he was at boxing. The quick, sharp punches of Wells showered so fast on Brown that he was very much confused. He was game as a boxer could be and fought back hard, but never had a chance of breaking through Wells's guard. The Englishman was agile on his feet and danced away from Brown as skillfully as he rushed at him. He followed up advantages much better than Brown, and when he got in a good punch he quickly followed it with another. He kept Brown worried all the time. Knockout's wild swings passed over his head or banged harmlessly against his arms.

The Dutch boy came out of his corner in the first round smiling and confident. He almost bounded across the ring to meet Wells. His left smashed against the Briton's ribs and they went into a clinch. Brown found out he couldn't hit Wells much in this first grapple. So he retreated. They fiddled around awhile and Wells jabbed Brown's face with his left and followed it with a short hook to the jaw. Brown kept coming at the Englishman and his deadly left broke through and planted itself on Wells's nose. First blood for Brown, for a slight trickle of red flowed from the Englishman's nose. There was little doing in the round except each boxer feeling his way.

Wells sized up his man well in this, the first round, and when the second started he began to box and work fast. His right landed against Knockout's jaw and his left stung Brown's face. Wells was inclined to rough it somewhat, and butted a little in the clinches and held Brown's gloves under his arms. The crowd hissed Wells for this work, and he was warned by the referee. Brown stuck his open right mitt into Wells's face and brought his left to his jaw. He followed up these blows and tried to rush Wells to the ropes. Matt retreated and ducked his way out of danger cleverly. Then he went at Brown hammer and tongs and showered his head and face with rights and lefts.

Brown was trying so hard to land in the third round that he was wild, and his efforts went for naught. They clinched often, with Wells always worrying Brown with effective short-arm jabs. Wells sent a hard right to Brown's nose as he sent him back to the ropes and smeared Knockout's face with blood. This aroused the east sider to his best effort of the bout, and he went tearing into the Briton, landing his left solidly on Wells's jaw. He whipped in a vicious uppercut which thumped loudly on Wells's stomach and brought the house to its feet with cheers. Brown made a game rally, and for the remaining few minutes of the round hammered Wells hard and kept him on his toes every minute to avoid his rushes. That was Brown's best effort, and after that Wells never allowed him to get started on another rally.

Brown opened the fourth round with a right to Wells's face, but his mitt was open and it didn't hurt. Wells rushed Knockout into his own corner and forced him to the ropes with his right-hand punches to the face. Brown's mouth was cut and bleeding after this set-to in the corner. Knockout closed the round with a brave rush at Wells, but Matt covered up and refused to be reached.

Wells was very shifty in the fifth round and had no trouble landing at will on Brown, while the blonde was unable to land effectively in return. When Brown started another rush in the sixth round Wells met him with two smashes flush on the jaw and stopped him short. Brown was mad and surprised Wells with another solid punch uppercut on the body, which made the Englishman a little more careful.

Wells's attack increased in speed toward the end of the bout, and he outboxed Brown all the time. Brown's efforts to strike back did little damage, for he found no openings through which he could deliver his famous wallop. The eighth, ninth, and tenth rounds were all Wells's. Brown's mouth was bleeding badly, and his face was severely battered with Wells's jabs. The Knockout lad stood the hardest rights that Wells could land on his jaw without flinching. The way he took the punishment made it appear that Wells's hardest crack didn't have any too much steam behind it. The tenth round saw Brown tired and puffing. He wasn't in distress, but he was willing to rush into clinches and hang on several times. In the embraces Brown fought like a tiger. He made desperate attempts to get his arms working, but nearly every time Wells had them caught so that they could work no destruction.

LICENSES FOR BOXING CLUBS

National, Long Acre, Brighton, and Atlantic Get Legal Sanctions.

Licenses to hold boxing contests under the new Frawley law were granted to four additional clubs at a meeting of the New York State Athletic Commission in this city yesterday. The clubs granted licenses were the Longacre Athletic Association, the Atlantic Athletic Association, the Brighton Beach Athletic Club, and the National Sporting Club of America. Six licenses had been previously granted for New York City organizations, so that a total of ten have been authorized to hold boxing exhibitions.

The commission will hold another meeting to-morrow, when additional applications are expected to be considered.

Burns and McKenna Draw.

Pinky Burns, the popular bantamweight of the west side, and Young McKenna of Philadelphia fought a fast ten-round draw last night at the Long Acre Athletic Association. Both boys mixed matters from the start, and displayed an unusual amount of cleverness at times when the mixing was fast. Burns jabbed with his left in fine style, and shot over his right to the body in the clinches, while the Quaker directed all his work to the body. They divided honors in the ten sessions throughout the contest, and always managed to even the score after being on the receiving end at different times.

Neither boy showed any bad effects of the terrific pace of the work, and no knockdowns were scored in the entire ten rounds. In the last round they both cut loose and went at it hammer and tongs in an effort to get in the deciding blow, but the bell found them in a clinch pounding away without a let up.

The semi-final of six rounds between Young Rego and Young Merino was equally as good a contest as the final, but Merino was entitled to the verdict on points. It was the first entertainment of the club under the new State laws, and was witnessed by a large crowd.

Murphy and Moore To-night.

At the National Sporting Club to-night Pal Moore and Tommy Murphy will battle ten rounds, which will be worth going a long ways to see. Murphy has not fought in this city since he fought Knockout Brown. Murphy has been boxing in the West with success. On his return he sought a match, through his new manager, Jim Buckley, with Brown, without success, and he concluded to take on Pal Moore, the boy that has beaten Brown. This ought to prove a hair-raising contest, as everybody knows the calibre of both boys, and Jimmy De Forrest says his boy is in the best of condition for this contest. This will be a popular-priced show, and the first under the Frawley law given by the National Sporting Club.

Readville Races Off Again.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 30.—The officials found the race track in such bad shape to-day, with no prospect of sunshine to dry it out, that they decided to postpone the opening of the Grand Circuit meeting for another day. The races originally scheduled for the first day, the principal ones being the three divisions of the American Horse Breeders' Futurity, will be run off to-morrow, if the weather is sufficiently improved.

Ten Boys Qualify for Relay Team.

Hundreds of boys gathered at De Witt Clinton athletic field yesterday to try out the New York team which is to represent this city in the inter-city relay race at the New York State Fair in Syracuse on Sept. 11. Ten boys qualified for the finals, which will be held Saturday. Director John T. Norton will look up the athletic and school standing of these boys, those eligible will be allowed to compete in the finals, and the five boys who qualify will be taken to Syracuse. Considering the muddy track and the fact that they had to run around two turns, the time was fast for schoolboys. Francis A. Bingay of P. S. 10, Manhattan, ran one of his trials in the 220 yards in 26 4-5 seconds. The following boys qualified: Harold J. Moss, P. S. 40, Manhattan; Francis Lowney and Solomon Serokowsky, P. S. 16, Manhattan; Francis A. Briggs and Harold J. Tannebaum, P. S. 10, Manhattan; Arthur Jaeger, P. S. 5, Manhattan; Valentine Gomez, P. S. 40, Manhattan; Meyer Manallin, P. S. 82, Manhattan; H. Nevins Goodwin, P. S. 82, Manhattan, and D. Bernstein, P. S. 25, Manhattan. The elimination trials for the Brooklyn boys will be held at Brooklyn Athletic Field to-day at 3 o'clock.

Staten Island Races Postponed.

The opening day's trotting programme at the Staten Island Fair yesterday was postponed on account of the wet weather. Three events were carded, but the muddy condition of the track made it impossible for their completion.

The track can be put in fit condition the [illegible] will be run off to-morrow, [illegible] events will be [illegible]

Striking luck on the Bargain Trail.

Men's business and outing suits at $15 and $20.

Quantities of the best of those made for this season, reduced from all sorts of higher prices.

Men's and youths' Fall overcoats at $7.50.

Don't laugh at the price; there are only 380, and they were only two or three times as much.

Odds and ends, of course, and often odd in cut and pattern.

More than half are youths', size 32 to 35 chest.

Men's mackintoshes at [illegible]

Take a handful of [illegible] and [illegible]

DIXIE IV. SHOWS GREAT SPEED IN TEST

American Motor Boat, Running 45.9 Miles an Hour, Selected as a Cup Defender.

Speeding over a course of twenty-two nautical miles at a pace never before accomplished by a motor boat in America in a public demonstration, Dixie IV. plowed through the distance in 33:07, and earned the right to be named as one of the defenders for the British International Trophy races to be held next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

The speed was at the rate of 39.96 nautical miles, or 45.9 statute miles, an hour, and was shown during the progress of the initial elimination trials, held yesterday in Huntington Harbor, adjacent to the Château des Beaux Arts.

The conditions under which the trials were held were most trying and dangerous for tests of this nature, with the result that most of the boats originally nominated to participate dodged the issue for the time being, owing to the rough water and weather, while several others were incapacitated through accidents and magneto troubles. The original course was thirty miles, but it was changed because of the unsafe conditions further out in the Sound.

Only two boats participated, Dixie IV. and Nameless. The latter made one circuit of the course, five and a half nautical miles in length, at the end of which William Atkin, her helmsman, quit the test.

At one time, just prior to the start being effected, which was long after the scheduled time, all indications pointed to only one boat, Dixie IV., starting. First one and then another of the entrants declined to go through with their part of the programme.

Among the motor boat sharps generally the greatest satisfaction was evident with Dixie's showing. It was quite apparent that the helmsman, Frederick K. Burnham, had not extended the craft to its limit, contenting himself with crowding the craft to its greatest speed only when under the eyes of the committee on a boat at the starting and finishing line.

There was no trouble with Dixie's engines during the entire test, and when flashing past the officials' craft her designer, Clinton H. Crane, admitted that she was not being driven at top speed. On one of the sides of the course Dixie was timed for one of the miles at a speed of 49 miles an hour.

One of the most interested onlookers was the youthful owner of Tyreless III., F. Gordon Pratt, an Englishman, who hopes to take the Harmsworth Trophy back home with him. He was reluctant to give an opinion as to the merits of Dixie IV., but declared that she was a splendid boat. He also dodged the issue when asked as to the relative speeds of his craft and the record-breaker. He felt free to confess that the other British entrants, Maple Leaf III. and Pioneer, were distinctly high-class types of racing boats. The latter was seen last year during the events decided off Larchmont.

Commodore H. H. Melville and Charles P. Tower of Motor Boat, the latter acting as chief timer, declared themselves particularly well pleased with the pace of Dixie, and were inclined to believe that the choice of the wonderful hydroplane would be the means of a feeling of confidence in the minds of all interested as regarded the retaining of the trophy.

Dixie IV., which was built for Commodore Melville, Frederick K. Burnham, and August Heckscher, was equipped with two 275 horse power motors, and has a capacity of 1,000 revolutions per minute. She is 39 feet 11 inches in length, and 6 feet 11¼ inches beam, with a chine extending her entire length.

The evenness of the pace of the boat was seen when she covered the first triangle in 8:21, and continued through the succeeding three in 8:19, 8:18, and 8:14, respectively. Undoubtedly one of her fastest flights was seen when, after the test was over, Mr. Burnham sent the craft at express train speed straight at the committee boat, which had left its moorings and was on its way back to the Beaux Arts.

Straight on the boat flew toward the committee boat Pioneer, and at a pace unequaled in the trial cut under the stern of the bigger boat, missing it, some of the onlookers said, by the margin of a yard. The youthful enthusiast continued to make Dixie do all sorts of speed and turning stunts, and showed a wonderful control of his temporary plaything.

Some rather tense moments ensued after the preliminary signal had been given, upon which the Dixie was manouvred for the real start. Aside from Mr. Burnham those in the boat were G. M. Heckscher, Charles Nauber, Paul Gander, and John Davidson. The helmsman did pretty work in his working up to the line, and was going at full speed three seconds after the gun.

Dixie's explosions were thunderous, and she leaped through the rather rough sea with half of her length completely out of the water. Twenty-four seconds afterward Nameless accepted the word. Dixie was sent straight at the Anahma, one of the boats which was made a turning point in the rearranged course, with the result that Burnham scurried right under her bow. Nameless was compelled to make a wide detour because of a tugboat, which crossed the course. From then on the difference in the pace of the two boats was distinctly apparent, and the further they went the greater the gap Dixie opened up on Nameless.

Along the back stretch, and, as a matter of fact, at all stages, the Dixie was only hitting the high places, while the Nameless plowed through, throwing up water like a spouting whale. When the crew of the latter got back at the end of the first leg Atkin, the helmsman, declared that he would not go another lap for anything or anybody. He asserted that the boat for the greater part of the time was a foot under water over the forward part, and that he did not want any more of that sort of a test.

Dixie continued on her way and made each circuit with a time precision which caused the eyes of her owners to twinkle. There was a total absence of engine trouble at any stage, and she gave a beautiful exhibition and saved a day which at the beginning had all the earmarks of being full of fiascos. After a short conference the committee determined that it would be useless to look for any better demonstration from the boat, and chose Dixie as one of the defenders.

A fleet of boats of various descriptions hovered about the course, and particularly at the starting point, making a brilliant aquatic scene. It rained almost throughout the entire trial, but this failed to dampen the ardor of the onlookers in any way.

Among some of the bigger craft noticed were the Sagamore, Commodore W. H. Barnard, Atlantic Yacht Club; Cassandra, Roy Rainey; Paula, J. Stuart Blackton; Anahma, Commodore Heckscher, Huntington Yacht Club; Jessica, Commodore J. A. MacDonough, American Yacht Club, and Vergana, Commodore H. H. Melville, Motor Boat Club of America.

It is expected that to-day's trials will call out Vita II., J. Stuart Blackton's new speed marvel, which had its first outing in the local waters yesterday at about noon, but was not started because the owner desired to take no chance; Viva, Flyaway, Disturber, and Sand Burr II.

The British motor boat Pioneer, owned by the Duke of Westminster, with three mechanics is on its way to Huntington Harbor aboard the steam lighter Hustler. Capt. Noel Robins, R. N., and Mrs. Robins, who have reserved apartments at the Château des Beaux Arts, will arrive this morning.

Vivia II. Wins George Cup Race.

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—In a shade lighter breeze than yesterday, but with the sea running higher, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's twenty-foot yacht, Vivia II., again completely outclassed the American sloop Watertown, and the Kingston boat Kathleen in the final race of the present series for the George Cup on Lake Ontario to-day. She finished 4 minutes and 50 seconds ahead of the Kathleen, and 6 minutes and 48 seconds before the Watertown.

Taking the lead at the start, Vivia gained on every leg, and showed superiority in every point of sailing. Official time of finish: Vivia II., 12:11:15; Kathleen, 12:16:11; Watertown, 12:18:03.

Newport Tennis in Rain Belt.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The continuance of intermittent rains last night and this morning necessitated a postponement of the final matches in the all-comers' lawn tennis tournament for to-day. To-morrow, if the weather permits, [illegible] Wright of Boston will play [illegible] Holcombe of San Francisco and [illegible] Waters the winner of the [illegible]

MOTOR RACING ENTRIES.

Eight Events Carded for Saturday at Brighton Beach Motordrome.

From all indications the automobile racing contest which will be held at the Brighton Beach Motordrome Saturday, Sept. 2, and Monday, Sept. 4, promises to be one of the best arranged of its kind of the year. The track is said to be in much better shape than on any previous occasion, and the rains have packed the surface to such a condition that record time in the various events is probable.

The programme consists of eight events, ranging from three to five miles, mostly for non-stock cars. Bob Burman will be seen in a one-mile exhibition, which will be in heats, and the other event, which will feature the programme, is the one-hour race for non-stock cars of 600 cubic inches or less.

All the famous drivers of this section are ready for the contests. The entries for the first day's racing, with the drivers, follow:

Division 2C—Non-stock, 161 to 230 cubic inches displacement; distance, 5 miles; prize $50 in gold.—Lancia, Armour Ferguson; E. M. T., Jack Tower; Penn 30, George Almaile; Paige Detroit, Jack Craig.

Division 3C—Non-stock, 231 to 300 cubic inches displacement; distance, 5 miles; prize, $50.—Crow Elkhart, Otto Rost; Stover Chicago, N. F. Du Closne; Schacht, J. M. Gray; Correga, Bert Foster, Colby.

Class E—Non-stock, 301 to 450 inches displacement, 1,800 pounds minimum weight; distance, 5 miles; prize, $75 in gold.—Opel, H. Richter; Jackson, Harry Cobe; National, Fay Sheets; Benz, Louis Disbrow.

Exhibition Trials.—One mile exhibition by Bob Burman driving the Blitzen Benz. Other cars desiring to drive exhibitions may do so by filling this event. Cars limited to one trial, unless special permission is granted by the management, approved by the referee.

Class E—Non-stock cars of 600 inches displacement and less, with a minimum weight of 2,100 pounds; distance, 5 miles; prize, $100.—Opel, H. Richter; National, Fay Sheets; Jackson, Harry Cobe; Benz, Louis Disbrow.

Class D—Non-stock free-for-all open race; distance, 5 miles; value, $3,000.—Benz, Bob Burman; Mercedes, Billy Knipper; Hotchkiss, H. J. Kilpatrick; Mercedes, N. F. Du Closne.

Class B—Non-stock, for cars of 600 cubic inches and less in displacement, with a minimum weight of 2,100 pounds; one hour race; prize, W. H. Trophy and $100 in gold.—National, Fay Sheets; Jackson, Harry Cobe; Colby, ——; Stover Chicago, N. F. Du Closne; Crow Elkhart, O. F. Rost.

Class D—Free-for-all handicap, open to all cars on Sept. 2, regardless of class; non-stock; distance, 5 miles; prize, $1,000 in gold.—Paige Detroit, Jack Craig; Penn 30, George Almaile; Lancia, Armour Ferguson; E. M. F., Jack Tower; Correga, Bert Foster; Colby, ——; Hotchkiss, H. J. Kilpatrick; Mercedes, N. F. Du Closne.

HILTON'S GOLF EQUALS PAR.

English Champion Plays Garden City Course in 75 Strokes.

Displaying all the dash and accuracy for which he is famous, Harold H. Hilton, amateur golf champion of Great Britain, easily proved the centre of attraction while playing over the links of the Garden City Golf Club yesterday. Rain throughout the day made the turf a trifle sodden, but that had no effect upon the Briton, who, with Philip Samson for a partner, succeeded in reeling off an extremely low round of 75. Hilton went out in 39 and home in 36, and the total equaled par for the links. Samson, who is not in Hilton's class, finished far down.

Except for an indifferent 5 for a starter, Hilton played with the steadiness of a rock going out. Coming back, he had a 6 at the fifteenth green, where he sliced a trifle to a trap. His card was:

Out .....5 2 4 5 4 5 5 5 4—39
In .....4 4 5 5 5 6 5 3 3—36—75

Later in the day Hilton and Samson paired up and played against John M. Ward and H. H. Belwood, the home professional, in a four-ball match. Hilton and Samson won by 4 up and 2 to play, getting a best ball of 71. The best ball cards were:

Hilton and Samson—
Out—4 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 3—36
In—4 4 4 5 5 3 4 5 3—36—71

Ward and Belwood—
Out—3 4 5 4 5 6 4 4 3—38
In—4 5 4 5 4 4 6 4 4—40—78

Frenkel Leads Newspaper Golfers.

New York Newspaper Golf Club members invaded the public links at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, taking part in the September handicap, as well as the qualifying round for the club championship. G. W. Frenkel won the handicap with a card of 97, 30—67, while F. K. Flaugh had the best gross, an 84. Those with the sixteen best gross totals qualified for the championship. The scores: G. W. Frenkel, 97, 30—67; J. B. Crowell, 104, 33—71; John Logan, 90, 18—72; A. Owens, 95, 23—72; F. K. Flaugh, 84, 10—74; Al Hedley, 88, 14—74; H. B. Martin, 87, 11—76; J. McHaffie, 94, 17—77; G. H. Lucas, 88, 11—77; J. Hawthorn, 106, 28—77; G. Westcott, 91, 14—77; Hennings, 109, 32—77; C. Lauk, 108, 31—77; A. C. Murray, 91, 14—77; C. H. Wright, 95, 17—78; Grantland Rice, 89, 11—78; T. Halid, 105, 26—79; W. W. Burg, 95, 16—79; W. A. MacPherson, 109, 28—81; F. Bensinger, 102, 20—82; J. Phoebus, 107, 25—82; W. J. Hayward, 122, 40—82; T. R. Meistersinger, 109, 26—83; J. Farrell, 119, 35—84; F. L. Campbell, 151, 65—86; A. J. Colman, 101, 14—87; F. Hall, 118, 31—87.

Miss Helmer Beaten in Golf.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Miss Myra Helmer, winner of the gold medal in the qualifying round of the Woman's Western Golf Championship, was beaten in the second round of match play 1 up in eighteen holes to-day by Miss Alva Sanders of Midlothian. The play was unusually close in every match. The summaries: Mrs. E. R. Whitcomb defeated Mrs. G. Carlyle 1 up in 20 holes; Miss Alva Sanders defeated Miss Myra Helmer 1 up; Mrs. P. Manchester defeated Miss K. Forrest 1 up; Miss C. Painter defeated Mrs. F. Scotburn 2 up and 1 to play; Mrs. E. R. Whitcomb defeated Mrs. G. Carlyle 1 up in 20 holes.

Deal Golfers Play Between Showers.

Between showers members of the Midweek Association of the Deal Golf and Country Club competed over the shore course yesterday. The competition consisted of an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, and resulted in W. R. Delehanty winning first prize with a 78 net, assisted by a fourteen-strokes allowance. The best scores: W. R. Delehanty, 92, 14—78; C. R. Black, 98, 19—79; R. H. Higgins, 101, 20—81; H. R. Mackenzie, 108, 19—94; J. B. Gray, 96, 12—84; E. W. Cone, 103, 17—86; G. V. Hagerty, 108, 17—88; John D. Johnson, 97, 7—90; Herbert W. Hill, 111, 10—101.

Champions in Rye Swimming Events.

George Galdalk, the American champion diver of the Chicago Athletic Association, arrived at Rye Beach on Monday and is dividing his time between the diving towers at Rye Beach and Travers Island in preparation for his diving contest with the best men in the business for the Graham Cup at Rye Beach on Saturday. The aquatic battle for the trophy promises to be one of the most sensational ever pulled off in the East. Behrens of the City Athletic Club, who is Athletic Coach Glassing of the New York Athletic Club, says is one of the best divers in the East, is entered against the champion and expects to beat him. F. J. Dunn, the well-known Yale gymnast, who won a number of diving contests last year, is also entered. M. S. Toeppen, the Western champion of the Missouri Athletic Association of St. Louis, is expected to toe the mark on Saturday.

Taft May Use Uhlan Race for Record.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 30.—When President Taft visits Hartford on September 7 he will have an opportunity to see the trotter Uhlan, try for a new record at Charter Oak Park in connection with the grand circuit meeting, if the plans of the executive committee of the Connecticut State Fair Association are carried out. In connection with the committee's decision to try to have the trotter go against time for that day, a special committee has been appointed to confer with C. K. G. Billings at New York, owner of the horse, in regard to the matter.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Rochester.

			R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0		5	13	1
Rochester	0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0		4	8	2

Batteries—Jones and Butler; Holmes, Deeman, and Jacklitsch. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Doyle.

At Montreal.

			R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0		3	9	4
Montreal	0 1 3 0 6 1 0 1 1		13	13	2

Batteries—McGinnity, Delaney, and Moriarty; Burchell and Curtis. Umpires—Messrs. Kerins and Hart.

At Toronto.
FIRST GAME.

			R.	H.	E.
Providence	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1	6	3
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1		1	12	0

Batteries—Pelliott and Shean; Bachman and Phelps. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Guthrie.

SECOND GAME.

			R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1		1	3	1
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2		2	5	1

Batteries—Sherry and Shean; Rudolph and Kocher. Umpires—Messrs. Guthrie and Murray.

At Buffalo.

			R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1	4	3
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0	4	0

Batteries—Roth, Weaver, and Egan; Brennan and Allen. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and [illegible]

O'TOOLE AND KELLEY WIN FOR PITTSBURGH

Pirates' $22,500 Pitcher Allows Boston Only Five Hits—Gives Ten Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—Marty O'Toole, the South Framingham, Mass., boy, stood on the threshold of his home town this afternoon and successfully made his début in National League circles, pitching his team, the Pittsburgh Pirates, pennant contenders, to a 6 to 4 victory. Had it not been for the erratic work of his fellow-players in the eighth inning, Boston's score would have been reduced by two runs, these two being scored by errors, despite the fact that at the time the gold-mounted kid was apparently after an altitude record, Marty passing two of the three men who clogged the bases.

Marty was as wild as the hawk that figures in the proverbs associated with soaring pitchers. He had a most peculiar record and it stands unique in proving that a hurler can be lavish with passes, yet if he is in possession of the real goods he can produce at times when the situation is both tense and critical. O'Toole passed ten men, but to offset this he struck out nine, and the majority of the nine went down when their elimination was of some value. O'Toole not only proved that he has confidence, but he proved to the 9,000 howling fans that he had nerve. Time after time he had the stations congested, yet he pulled himself together and without any apparent effort used his famous moist ball which proved to be too much for the Boston swatters, who are now recognised as the hitters par excellence in the National League.

At no time was Fred Clarke afraid of his $22,500 pitching treasure. Once he walked in from the field to assure the red-headed pitching find that he was not worrying, and the Pirate manager gained the applause of the enthusiastic bugs by thoughtfully placing his hand on Marty's back and congratulating him publicly.

Only five hits were made off the youthful hero. In justice it should be said that only four hits were made, and two of these were of the scratch variety. Proper fielding would have killed them off.

Marty developed streaks of wildness in the first two chapters. He was lavish in issuing passes and looked as if he was bound to kill his chances. His nerve cropped out, however, and he demonstrated his ability to remain in fast company. Time and time again he placed himself in deep holes that would have caused more experienced twirlers to lose out, but these positions simply nerved him for the more trying ordeal, and in every instance he won out, except in the eighth, when exceptionally poor fielding caused the Rustlers to acquire two weighty tallies.

Marty's receiver, Billy Kelley, purchased from St. Paul, where O'Toole came from, was also in the lineup and he also proved his ability. Despite all efforts on his part Marty would place the shooting pellet too high. This did not detract from the game itself. Had it not been for the wildness exhibited by the new Pirate prize the game would have been inane.

Kelley had a number of hard chances and made good in every particular. As a batsman he did not approach O'Toole, and, indeed, none of the Pirates appeared to have an eye or a nerve that would excel or eclipse the local boy. He ran his batting average up to .500 and was fleet on the bases. He did not appear to be afraid of winding himself, and was as active as a greyhound in covering ground.

Old Cy Young, who has been buffeted around in the American League, pitched the second game of the double-header and he, too, piloted home a winner. He was hit hard, but some of the most sensational fielding witnessed here this season saved him in a large number of cases. At no time did the Boston National League team play better in the field than they did this afternoon. Time after time individual members of the outfield made plays that were of the hair-raising variety and prevented runs. The grand old man of the American-National battlefield held the victorious and upgoing Pirates runless. There were times when it seemed as if the visitors would score, but brilliant work on the part of Young or his fighting team mates prevented any one from getting safely beyond third base.

There was a wide difference in the methods followed by the sparkling luminary O'Toole and the beclouded star Young. O'Toole used all his youthful strength in pitching the ball, relying in a great measure on the dexterity of motion and suppleness of his fingers. On the other hand, Young was forced to use his head alone. He had neither the youthful strength nor the nimble fingers. Where he allowed a man to hit the ball O'Toole relied on his own individual ability.

Just what the outcome would have been had these two opposed each other as originally planned is a subject that is engaging the attention of fans here and throughout the country. It is one that is worthy of deep thought, but the greater number will undoubtedly decide in favor of the nimble-fingered youth.

With a bit more seasoning in the major league O'Toole will be one of the finds of the game. Unless something unforeseen develops, he bids fair to totally eclipse the records made by remembered favorites of the past and present. A man who can pass ten men, two at a time, and still hold the enemy to one run, really earned, possesses ability that will compel recognition.

There was a large delegation present from South Framingham and other towns in which O'Toole has worked. They were organized into a dense mass by a cheer leader, and they made the "welkin" ring with huzzas for O'Toole at every favorable opportunity. Marty was presented with a diamond ring by his admirers, and the size of the stone came near making it a rival of the uncut Kohinoor. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	3	0	0	2	0
Carey, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Clarke, lf	3	1	2	1	1
Wilson, rf	5	2	3	1	1
J. M'ller, 2b	3	1	1	3	1
Leach, ss	3	0	1	1	4
M'K'nie, 1b	4	0	0	8	1
Kelley, c	3	0	0	10	0
O'Toole, p	4	1	2	0	3
Total	34	6	11	27	10

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sw'ney, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
Spratt, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
Bodwell, ss	4	0	1	2	3
J'kson, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Donlin, cf	3	0	2	2	0
R. M'ler, rf	3	0	0	2	0
McD'ld, 1b	3	1	1	9	1
Gowdy, c	3	1	1	4	1
Kling, c	1	0	0	1	0
Tyler, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Flaherty	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	27	12

*Batted for Weaver in eighth inning.

Pittsburgh	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—4

Two-base hit—Wilson. Three-base hit—Donlin. Hits—Off Weaver, 10 in 8 innings; off Tyler, 1 in 1 inning. Sacrifice fly—Leach. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Byrne, Kling. J. Miller. Stolen bases—Sweeney, Carey. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on balls—Off Weaver, 5; off O'Toole, 10. Struck out—By Weaver, 2; by O'Toole, 6. Passed ball—Kling. Wild pitches—O'Toole, Weaver. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sw'ney, 2b	1	1	0	0	0
Spratt, 2b	3	2	1	0	3
B'dwell, ss	4	1	3	1	3
J'kson, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Donlin, cf	4	1	1	2	0
R. M'ler, rf	3	0	1	0	0
McD'ld, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Gowdy, c	4	0	0	14	2
Raridan, c	3	0	1	6	0
Young, p	3	0	0	1	5
Total	32	6	9	27	13

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	3	0	0	2	4
Carey, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf	3	0	1	4	0
Wilson, rf	3	0	0	1	0
J. M'ller, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
R. M'ler, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Leach, ss	4	0	2	3	1
M'K'nie, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
Gibson, c	3	0	0	7	3
Hendrix, p	3	0	0	1	0
Steele, p	0	0	0	1	1

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WILLIAM SPIGEL, formerly a manufacturer of bar fixtures at 108 and 110 East Fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $6,690, and assets, $310 in accounts. Among the creditors are the Howard & Childs Co., $675; Stewart Lumber Co., $356, and Greenpoint Molding Co., $300.

MARION BERGERET.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Marion Bergeret, liquor saloon and restaurant, at 2095 Broadway Avenue, by these creditors: Jastrow, Alexander & Co., $200; California Wine Association, $487, and Jules Dreyfus, $80. It was alleged that he had made preferential payments of $900 and had transferred merchandise and accounts amounting to $500. The assets are estimated at $800.

J. C. GAVIGAN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against J. C. Gavigan & Co., (corporation,) fiscal agents, at 1,328 Broadway, whose place of business was raided by the Post Office authorities on Aug. 19, by these creditors: James T. MacLean, $1,110 on a note; M. R. E. Holding Co., $1,400 on a note, and Helen M. Wiedemann, $2,500. The assets are estimated at $2,500. Nathaniel [illegible] of 52 William Street, was designated [illegible] Master in the bankruptcy proceedings.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

Judge Holt has appointed Louis H. Rowe receiver for the Forquignon Sales Company, retail dealers in miners' supplies at 142 West 125th Street; bond, $5,000.

Judge Holt has appointed Frank J. Walsh receiver for George Dumrauf, manufacturer of butchers' fixtures at 626 German Street.

Judge Holt has appointed L. Harding Rogers receiver for Isador Barkas, jeweler, of 189 Hester Street.

Judge Holt has appointed L. Harding Rogers receiver for Harry H. Mermelstein, jeweler, of 253 Grand Street; bond, $1,000.

SCHEDULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Joseph M. Obernauer, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 1,020 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $12,464 to 130 creditors, and assets of $2,711, consisting of stock, $2,200; fixtures, $500, and cash, $11. He also has a certificate for four lots at Westhampton, Long Island; price $240, value not given.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Barnes, Herman—M. Weil, $168.
Anderson, Edward, et al.—Julius Kessler & Co., $162.
Baker, Hyman D. B. and William S.—Northern Bank of New York, $328.
Brinker, Edw. B.—European-American Bank, $1,000.
Cook, Moses—United Store Realty Co., $564.
Dartowitz, Jacob—P. Lesser et al., $216.
Curran, Hugh J.—J. M. Stoddard et al., $351.
Demand, Martin—E. J. Gillies et al., $113.
Eichengreen, Morris E.—C. Weil, $5,140.
Engeman, William A., et al.—Benedict & Pardee Co., $1,105.
Fredericks, Paul C.—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $221.
Freeman, Blanch B.—M. Mayers et al., $163.
Fitzpatrick, Patrick and Catharine—George Ringler & Co., $146.
Gammon, Montague—L. Gammon et al., $157.
Same—Same, $183.
Goodstein, William [illegible] et al.—L. Meisse et al., $114.
Hohmann, Philip—H. Hewitt, $263.
Hookey, William F., et al.—Northern Bank of New York, $328.
Haas, Jacob—Buffalo Cities Co., $120.
Imperatori, Reginald J.—N. J. Pakeradi et al., $344.
Kahn, Sigmund—H. Katz et al., $322.
Kesselman, Samuel and Jacob—D. Mayer, $158.
Lebovitz, Louis—F. Mayer, $101.
Levine, Samuel J.—N. Y. Independent Meat Co., $140.
Leibach, John, et al.—George Ringler & Co., $341.
Linck, John M.—Church E. Gates & Co., $1,834.
Same—Same, $1,041.
Martin, Martin J.—J. Perel, $324.
Mulcahy, John J. F.—M. H. Burt, $162.
May, Albert S.—L. Wieher, $214.
Merrinow, John, et al.—Julius Kessler & Co., $192.
Murphy, John A.—George Ringler & Co., $406.
McCord, William S.—A. Lutz, $2,548.
Pollock, Thomas C., or Pollok—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $172.
Prdovsky, Jacob N.—F. D. Kangstroth, $623.
Rubenstein, Nathan—Canton Steel Ceiling Co., $148.
Russell, Todd—Ballenger Co., $129.
Roberts, Joseph, et al.—L. Meisse et al., $114.
Schlitz, Magdalena, Henry, George, Clara, John, Kate, and Andrew—A. R. Bree, $1,453.
Sicher, Samuel, et al.—George Ringler & Co., $343.
Schiff, Lena—H. Rabinowich et al., costs, $114.
Weiant, Gustav H.—S. P. Jones et al., $145.
Young Realty and Construction Co. et al.—Northern Bank of New York, $328.
William T. Hookey, Inc., et al.—Same, $328.
Sundstrom & Stratton Co.—G. A. Huggins et al., $103.
Same—J. Hughes et al., $214.
Breslin Hotel Co.—Anheuser Busch Agency, $744.
Benvenue Granite Co. et al.—Benedict & Pardee Co., $1,105.
Seitz Brewing Co.—Shipley Construction and Supply Co., $12,664.
Same—York Manufacturing Co., $5,824.
Same—Same, $1,788.
United Electric Protection Co.—C. H. Kayser, $611.
John M. Linck Construction Co.—John Ball Co., $624.
Bristow Construction Co. et al.—L. Meisse et al., $114.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Braden, Maretta J.—F. E. Spear, July 27, 1911, $242.
Codae Realty Co., Emanuel Doctor, and Abraham Munts—G. M. Krakower, Aug. 16, 1911, $216.
Same—Same, Aug. 16, 1911, $215.
Codae Realty Co., Emanuel Doctor, Samuel Finkelstein, and Isaac Kugel—G. M. Krakower, June 23, 1911, $318.
Same—Same, Aug. 16, 1911, $216.
Same—Same, Aug. 16, 1911, $216.
Codae Realty Co., Herman Feldman, and William Narberg—G. M. Krakower, Aug. 16, 1911, $210.
Dutchess Construction Co. and Joseph Bloch—Noonan-Price Co., May 10, 1911, $709.
Greenbaum, Louis—Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co., Feb. 20, 1908, $107.
Hochstein, Max—W. N. Thayer & Co., Dec. 20, 1906, $102.
Menair, Francis C. and Ethel T.—H. Meyer, May 25, 1911, $181.
Schneider, Helene—A. J. Anderson and others, March 4, 1910, $276.
Same—Albert & J. M. Anderson Mfg. Co., June 15, 1910, $1,635.
Tangier Development Co.—N. Y. City Car Advertising Co., May 16, 1911, $540.
Same—Same, May 16, 1911, $1,619.
Same—Same, May 16, 1911, $1,499.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Volume of Steel Business Continues to Grow—More Exports.

Commenting on trade conditions in the iron and steel trade, The Iron Age says:

More emphasis has been put this week on the continued operation of Steel Corporation mills at a better rate than the average of its competitors' plants. As has been previously pointed out, this is due in large part to the excellent export trade of the corporation, but in some lines it appears to have been increasing in recent weeks its share of the domestic business.

Structural steel shapes are easily the most active of finished products. The mills, however, get more satisfaction from the volume of business than from the prices which underlie recent large contracts for buildings and bridges. It is estimated that, with the maintenance of the present rate through the year, the 1911 total will exceed that of the record year 1906 in fabricated steel contracts by 10 to 15 per cent. In view of the very heavy bookings, leading fabricators are now naming figures more in line with a 1.35c. basis for plain material.

Further evidence of the strictness with which railroads are limiting expenditure has appeared in the frog and crossing and track supply trades, where specifications, conspicuously in the case of the Eastern lines, have been cut sharply.

Reports from the wire trade show that August has been a month of greater activity than has been indicated in market reviews of the past few weeks. Much of the selling has been done with a quietness bearing out reports of concessions by certain producers. On wire nails a $1.65 price per keg, representing a reduction of $1 a ton, has been announced by one seller as applying to prompt orders, but it only met quiet cutting already in progress.

The lower prices lately reported in wrought pipe appear to be largely made by jobbers.

The competition on steel bars has been sharper in the Chicago district, and the Pittsburgh base has been quite generally disregarded. As low as 1.33c delivered is reported, or the equivalent of 1.15c Pittsburgh.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Heavy specifying against contracts during August has sustained mill activities at a good percentage of capacity, but new business has been light, and on nearly all finished products there has been and still is much irregularity of prices. A reduction of $1 a ton lower than schedules at opening of year has been made on iron rails. There is more shading of prices in merchant pipe, and rumors are in circulation that a new official price card will be issued Sept. 1 reducing quotations about $2 a ton. There is very sharp competition in sheets. Tin plate has settled to a base of 10 cents net from the old prices for most desirable business.

POLICE AND FIRE TRANSFERS.

Police Department.

Captain Detailed as Inspector—Cornelius F. Cahalane, 18th Precinct, to command First Inspection District.

Designated as Acting Detective Sergeants, First Grade—J. F. Donohue; J. L. Cunningham, P. J. Slevin, W. Cruise, J. Cohen, E. O. Shibles, J. T. Maddock, E. Castano, J. L. Bresnan, M. J. Quinn, J. J. O'Connell, W. C. Whelan, B. J. McCahill, M. D. Kelly, E. J. Boyle, F. A. Campbell, J. F. Harvey, M. Hegney, A. Snydecker, J. J. McKeon, J. Fitzpatrick, W. F. Ryan, and J. De Cantillion.

Pensioned—Inspector Richard Walsh, Fourth Inspection District, on police surgeon's certificate, at $1,750 per annum. Appointed Feb. 25, 1885.

Transfers—Inspector Cornelius G. Hayes, First to Fourth Inspection District; Capts. William F. Day, 9th to 26th Precinct; Henry W. Burfeind, 26th to 9th Precinct; John D. Ormsby, 8th to 15th Precinct; Frank J. Robbins, 30th to 8th Precinct; Fairman Copeland, 21st to 33d Precinct; Hoadley M. Morris, 103d Precinct to Traffic C; C. Lonergan, Traffic A to Traffic C.

Mutual Transfers—Patrolmen J. B. Leahy, 12th to 14th Precinct, and G. W. Beck, 14th to 12th; E. W. Cooke, 20th to 28th Precinct, and A. J. Padrucco, 29th to 26th; J. L. Tierney, 35th to 63d Precinct, and L. H. Hauptman, 63d to 35th.

Permitted to Leave City—Lieut. John T. Howard, 19th Precinct, for 30 days, sick leave.

Suspended—Patrolman Reuben R. Huntington, 17th Precinct.

Fire Department.

Appointed an ununiformed fireman on probation of three months—Stephen J. Moran, assigned to Engine 21.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A strong and cold high pressure area overlies the northeast section of the country, and this, with the remains of the recent Southern storm, has caused a continuance of general rains in the Atlantic States. Over the remainder of the country the weather was generally fair.

Temperatures continue low over the eastern half of the country, and in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England are 10 to 16 degrees below seasonal. In the West pressure is generally low, with much higher temperatures, with a high reading of 114 degrees at Yuma, Ariz.

Rain will continue Thursday in the Atlantic States, except Northern New England and Northern New York, followed by generally fair weather Friday, except in the South Atlantic States, where showers will probably continue. In the interior of the country the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday. It will continue cool Thursday in the Atlantic States and be slightly warmer Friday. In the central valleys temperatures will rise slowly, while in the Northwest they will remain moderately high.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate and variable over the north and middle sections, brisk over the northern portion; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast to east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and mostly south.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have moderate east winds, rain Thursday, fair Friday.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Thursday; rain in extreme south portion; Friday probably fair and slightly warmer; moderate east winds.

New Jersey—Rain Thursday; Friday fair, slightly warmer; moderate northeast to east winds.

New England—Cloudy Thursday, rain south portion; Friday fair, slightly warmer in west portion; light to moderate variable winds, except brisk northeast to east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Thursday, rain south portion; Friday fair, slightly warmer; moderate northeast to east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	65	59	4 P. M.	74	61
6 A. M.	64	57	6 P. M.	71	61
9 A. M.	67	60	9 P. M.	69	57
12 M.	74	61	12 P. M.	67	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 61; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding data for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 3:10 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 10:15 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
EVERY CONVENIENCE AND FACILITY OF MODERN TRAVEL.
S. S. KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA (25,000 TONS)
SAILS AUGUST 31, AT 11 A. M.

CRUISES DE LUXE
Around the World
On an Ocean Liner
TWO GRAND CRUISES
by the large new transatlantic Steamship CLEVELAND (17,000 tons), the first to leave New York on October 31, 1911, and the second from San Francisco on February 6, 1912.
$650 and up including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore. Duration, ANNUAL EVENT "Around the World Cruises" will be repeated in October, 1912, and February, 1913, by the large Cruising Steamship Victoria Luise.

REGULAR SERVICES
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
†KAISERIN AUG. VIC. Aug. 31, 11 A. M.
*PRES. GRANT.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
CLEVELAND.....Sept. 9, 11 A. M.
†AMERIKA.....Sept. 12, 11 A. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. *Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Direct Service—PHILADELPHIA-HAMBURG.
Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
‡S. S. HAMBURG.....Sept. 28, 1 P. M.
S. S. MOLTKE.....Oct. 13
‡S. S. CLEVELAND (World Cruise), Oct. 21
‡Will have accommodations for limited number of passengers to ITALY via MADEIRA and GIBRALTAR.
§Will NOT call at Algiers.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.

TOURS to West Indies, Spanish Main, Panama Canal, 11 to 35 DAYS, $70 to $125.
Write for Booklets of All Cruises.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

TRIPLE SCREW 45,824 TONS
OLYMPIC
Largest & Finest Steamer in the World.
SAILS SEPT. 9, Noon; SEPT. 30, Noon
Turkish and Electric Baths, Swimming Pool, Four Elevators, Gymnasium, Verandah Cafe, Palm Court.
French a La Carte Restaurant.

Celtic, Aug. 31, 12:00 Noon
Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 9:30 A.M.
Vaderland, Sept. 2, 10:0C A.M.
Minneapolis, Sept. 2, 1:00 P. M.

American Line Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Philadelphia.....Sept. 2 | New York.....Sept. 16
St. Louis.....Sept. 9 | St. Paul.....Sept. 23

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minneapolis.....Sept. 1, 1 P.M. | Minnehaha.....Sept. 16
Minnetonka.....Sept. 9, 12:30 A.M. | Minnewaska.....Sept. 23

Red Star Line Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland.....Sept. 2 | Kroonland.....Sept. 16
Lapland (new).....Sept. 9 | Finland.....Sept. 23

White Star Line Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic.....Sept. 2, noon | Majestic.....Sept. 16
OLYMPIC (new)..Sept. 9, noon | Oceanic.....Sept. 23
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Cedric.....Sept. 16
Baltic.....Sept. 21

To the MEDITERRANEAN
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, and Naples.
Romanic.....Sept. 13, noon | Cretic.....Sept. 30
ADRIATIC 24,540 Tons DEC. 2

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY. (TEL. 2100 RECTOR.) AND PIER 59 N. R., (WEST 23D ST.) N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Large and Luxurious
S. S. BERLIN 19,200 TONS
SAILS SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, A. M.
Speed 18.26 knots. 11 days to Naples.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
TUESDAYS 10 A. M. THURSDAYS
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....Sept. 5 | Prinz Friedrich Wm.....Aug. 31
Kronprinz Wilhelm.....Sept. 12 | George Washington..Sat., Sept. 16

Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
Berlin.....Sept. 9
*Princess Irene.....Sept. 30
*Calls at Algiers.

BALTIMORE-BREMEN Direct, WEDNESDAYS—One Class (II) Cabin Steamers
INDEPENDENT AROUND-THE-WORLD TRIPS, $618
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, New York City

Special Labor Day Outing
OLD DOMINION LINE

The spacious and luxurious STEAMER MONROE will sail from PIER 26 N. R., (Foot of Beach St.) at 3:30 P. M. FRIDAY, SEPT. 1ST, arriving OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., at 10:00 A. M., SATURDAY, SEPT. 2nd. Tickets include accommodations at the HOTEL CHAMBERLAIN Saturday and Sunday. Returning on STEAMER MONROE, leaving NORFOLK 7:00 P. M. SUNDAY, SEPT. 3rd, arriving at NEW YORK MONDAY afternoon, SEPT. 4th.

4 DAYS INCLUDING HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS $18.00

Tickets without hotel accommodations $14.00, including meals and berth on steamer en route. The above tickets afford an excellent opportunity of visiting the many points of interest in and about the Historic Waterways of Virginia.
TELEPHONE 3900 FRANKLIN.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager. J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIP
CALIFORNIA
Ocean Passage 7¼ days
Will Sail for
GLASGOW and LONDONDERRY
SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, AT 3 P. M.
Splendid Accommodations; excellent Service.
FIRST CABIN, $70; SECOND, $50; THIRD, $31.25.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.
Sailings subject to change.
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
DIRECT via FISHGUARD
Wireless Telegraph. Submarine Signals.
Fastest, Finest, Largest Quadruple Screw Turbine Steamships.
Fishguard and Liverpool.
LUSITANIA Sept. 3, Sunday, 6 P. M.
MAURETANIA Sept. 13, 9 A. M.
Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool.
CARMANIA Sept. 9, 10 A. M.
CARONIA Sept. 23, 10 A. M.
MONTREAL QUEBEC LONDON
Regular Sailings of Steamers Carrying One Class Cabin (II) and Third Class Passengers only.
MADEIRA GIBRALTAR ALGIERS
VILLEFRANCHE GENOA
NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
See Company's Schedule for Complete Itinerary.
Pannonia...Sept. 7, Oct. 26 | Caronia...Nov. 18
Carpathia..Sept. 21, Nov. 9 | Ivernia....Nov. 30
Ultonia.....Oct. 12
Sailing Hour Noon.
WINTER CRUISES
ITALY, RIVIERA, EGYPT

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
RIO DE JANEIRO
THE CITY BEAUTIFUL
BAHIA, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES and ROSARIO.
By the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Sailing from New York 5th and 20th of each Month.
For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents,
301 Produce Exchange, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*Lorraine.....Aug. 31 | *La Lorraine.....Sept. 21
*La Provence.....Sept. 7 | *La Provence.....Sept. 28
*La Savoie.....Sept. 14 | *La Savoie.....Oct. 5
*Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3:00 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-Class Passengers Only.
*Chicago.....Sept. 9
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS
TO BERMUDA
Superb Twin Screw S. S. "OCEANA"
NEXT SAILING, SATURDAY, SEPT. 2D.
BOOKINGS SHOULD BE MADE AT ONCE.
Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
California...Sept. 2, 2 PM | Columbia...Sept. 16, 2 PM
Caledonia...Sept. 9, 9 AM | Cameronia..Sept. 23, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50.
THIRD CLASS, $31.25.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Paris—London—Rotterdam
Twin Screw Sailings Tues., 10 A.M.
*Noordam.....Sept. 5
†Rotterdam.....Sept. 12
*Ryndam.....Sept. 19
*Potsdam.....Sept. 26
*VIA BOULOGNE-S-M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, Cape Henry, Newport News, Va., connecting line to Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 36, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

BERMUDA ROUND TRIP $10 AND UP
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, cor. 25th and 1261 Fifth Av., 849 Madison Av., N. Y., and 587 Fifth Av., 249 Madison Av., N. Y., or any TICKET AGENT.

HOTEL ROLAND
50th St., Between Madison & Park Aves., Block from Grand Plaza, Entrance to Central Park.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 PER DAY.
DOUBLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.00 PER DAY.
Family Hotel for Permanent and Transient Guests.

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
118 W. 57th St. and 100-121 W. 58th St.
Refined & Exclusive. Rooms & Suites on Lease or at Monthly Rental. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Hotel Oxford,
CHARLES E. DAVIDSON, MGR.
HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
Under New Management.
Back Bay District, adjoining stations of the B. & A., N. Y. Central Lines and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Cars pass door to all principal stores and theatres (5 minutes.)
European Plan. Cafe, Private Dining Rooms and New Banquet Hall.
200 ROOMS 100 BATHS
Single Rooms $1-$1.50, with bath $1.50-$2.00; Double Rooms $1.50-$2.00, with bath $2.50-$3.00. Suites of 2, 3 Rooms with bath by the month or year. A comfortable and homelike hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

GUIDE FOR DINERS
Telephone Your Reservation.
LUCHOW'S
110 to 112 East 14th St. Tel. 3426—Stuyvesant.
FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT.
A LA CARTE. TABLE D'HOTE.
Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA.
WURZBURGER HOFBRAU.
Pilsner Genossenschafts-Brauerei.
GRAND PRIX—Brussels Exposition, 1910.

46 W. 37th St. SEIDEN'S DINNER, 60c. bet. B'way & 5th. Also Ave.

Investors in odd lots of stock consult The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Full and reliable quotations of every bond and stock dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb, and independent articles on movements in active and inactive securities and the commodities markets. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year. Bound binder to hold The Review sent for One Dollar.—Adv.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

SEA TO BOSTON
Line.
EXPRESS SERVICE DIRECT FROM CITY TO CITY.
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER ROUTE
Luxurious, New Steel Passenger Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS AND NORTH LAND
In place of "YALE" & "HARVARD."
Daily, including Sundays, at 4 P. M., from Pier 15, N. R., foot Barclay Street. Due to arrive at Boston following day at about 8:30 A. M.

SEA TO MAINE
PORTLAND LINE
THE MOST CHARMING SHORT SEA TRIP ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.
STEAMSHIPS
OLD COLONY & NORTH STAR
About 22 hours between New York and
PORTLAND, MAINE
Sailings Monday, 10:30 A. M.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 5 P. M., from Pier 36, East River, N. Y.

Through tickets and baggage checked to all the popular Eastern Summer Resorts. Express service for Freight, Automobiles and Horses. For full information and Booklet apply to—
MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 390 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO'S
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
Over Labor Day take the fascinating trip on the Hudson, visit Lake George, Lake Champlain, Saratoga and other Adirondack resorts.
REDUCED FARES via connecting railroads from Albany and Troy to many points North over the holiday.
PEOPLES LINE To Albany: Str. C. W. Morse, (odd dates Aug.), Adirondack, (alternating), Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M.; W. 129th St., 6:45 P. M. daily (Sunday included). Observation and Palm Room a new feature.
CITIZENS LINE To Albany & Troy: New Str. Trojan, (odd dates Aug.) Benssalaer, (alternating), Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M. daily, (Saturday included); Yonkers, 7 P. M.; stops at Albany in both directions.
Tickets at pier and principal ticket offices. Rail tickets accepted for passage between New York and Albany. "Journal"—a guide for tourists—and "Up the Hudson and Beyond." Free. 'Phone 9400 Spring.
"The Popular Searchlight Route."

SANDY HOOK ROUTE FOR NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
New Jersey Central
Lv. N. Y., Pier 31, N.R., ft. W. 42d St., week days 8:50, 9:35, 10:30 A.M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, *5:15, 7:45 P.M. Sun. 9, 10 A.M., 1, 3:30, 7:45, 10:40 (East Long Branch only) P.M.
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N.R., ft. Cedar St., week days 9:15, 10, 11 A.M., 1, 2, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 8:10 P.M. Sun. 9:30, 10:30 A.M., 1:30, 4, 8:10, 11:10 (E. Long Br. only) P.M. *Will not run Sept. 4. First-class Meals at Popular Prices.
The High Grade Sail $1
New York Harbor Round Trip. N.Y. to Atlantic Highlands. Round trip can be made except on Suns. leaving W. 42d St. week days, 8:35, 7:45 P.M. Sun. 7:45, 10:40 P.M. Cedar St. week days 5:45, 8:10 P.M. Sun. 8:10, 11:10 P.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
*Malden
Smith's L'd'g
Germantown
*Catskill
*Hudson (by Annex)
*Athens
Stockport
Cuxsackie
*Saturday special lands only at points marked *
Magnificent steel steamers CLERMONT (new) and ONTEORA leave Pier 43, N. R., daily except Sunday, ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M., and W. 129th St. 7 P. M. Special Saturday trip 1 P. M., Pier 43, and 1:30 P. M., W. 129th St.
Tickets for sale at all agencies and at Pier. 'Phone 1099—Spring. Send 2 cents in stamps for booklet of Summer hotels and boarding houses.

IDEAL LABOR DAY OUTINGS.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.
Steamer Mary Powell
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. daily except Sunday, at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Ideal outing to West Point returning by Str. "ALBANY" or rail. 48

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.90
PROVIDENCE, Boat Direct..... 2.00
FALL RIVER, via Boat and Rail.. 2.25
WORCESTER, via Boat and Rail.. 2.90
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 29, N. R., foot of W. Houston St.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS—FINEST SERVICE.
'Phones, Spring 9491 and 9492.

JOY LINE 240 BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL
BOSTON, via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

$1 MANHATTAN LINE TO ALBANY
ROUND TRIP, $1.50. GOOD 30 DAYS.
Steamers foot ft. W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; ft. W. 129th St., 7 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Stop at Columbia St., Albany, (adjoining Union Station), Central new south bound, ft. W. 131st St., N. Y. Tel. 6210 Harlem.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 12, East River, foot of Fletcher St., every Monday, at 5 P. M. Connecting Steamboat and Railroad Tickets. Write for Illustrated Folder.

Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor.
Sanger's Boats leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Christopher St., 2 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...5:25 | Sun sets...6:39 | Moon rises...9:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:35	12:56	6:23	6:39
Governors Island	1:15	1:40	7:03	7:23
Hell Gate	3:05	3:30	9:00	10:05

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 30.

SS Oceanic, Southampton, Aug. 23.
SS Pannonia, Gibraltar, Aug. 20.
SS Themistocles, Algiers, Aug. 20.
SS Mannheim, Shields, Aug. 17.
SS Sarnia, Kingston, Aug. 24.
SS Panama, Cristobal, Aug. 24.
SS Oruba, Antilla, Aug. 26.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Jamaica, Aug. 25.
SS Anita, Sosua, Aug. 23.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Aug. 24.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 24.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 29.
SS Delaware, Lisbon, Aug. 23.
SS Indrawadi, Boston, Aug. 29.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Espagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
Oscar II, Copenhagen	———	2:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Volturno, Rotterdam	———	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Prinz Sigismund, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Antilla, Tampico	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Byron, Sabine	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Florizel, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, Porto Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sarnia, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Parima, Barbadoes	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Oruba, Colon	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	———	3:00 P.M.
President Grant, Hamburg	———	1:00 P.M.
Minneapolis, London	———	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	———	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Lituania, Rotterdam	———	2:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Bolivar, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Teresa	Palermo	Aug. 13
Deo of Albert	Clyde	Aug. 15
Magda	Oran	Aug. 14
Rhein	Bremen	Aug. 20
Oceana	Bermuda	Aug. 28
Sant' Anna	Naples	Aug. 13
Pallanza	Hamburg	Aug. 17
Columbia	Oran	Aug. 19
Exeter City	Swansea	Aug. 17
Metapan	Colon	Aug. 24
Florisel	Halifax	Aug. 29
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 26

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Patricia	Hamburg	Aug. 20
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 29
Goyas	Para	Aug. 20
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 29
Narragansett	Shields	Aug. 21

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Southampton	Aug. 26
Martha Washington	Palermo	Aug. 25
Margaretha	Huelva	Aug. 9
Manhattan	Amsterdam	Aug. 21
Helios	Hamburg	Aug. 19
Santiago	Santiago	Aug. 27
Ancon	Cristobal	Aug. 25
Grenada	Trinidad	Aug. 25
Oranje Nassau	Haiti	Aug. 28
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close with Irregular Changes After Advance Following Low Opening.

MOST NET CHANGES SMALL

Lehigh Valley and Harvester Suffer Sharp Declines—Position of the Iron Trade.

Opening prices yesterday showed sharp declines in some of the leading issues and Union Pacific and some other stocks sold at new low prices for the year. The amount of stock offered at the lower level, however, was not sufficient to sever the moderate buying demand which developed, and during most of the rest of the session quotations moved upward. The net changes revealed at the close were divided between gains and losses and in most of the active stocks neither were very extensive. Lehigh Valley was weak during the afternoon and, though it recovered more than a point of its decline, closed with a net loss of 1¼ points. International Harvester, which is the object of recurring reports of a Governmental suit for the dissolution of the company, suffered a break of 5 points in the early trading, and of this only a little more than 1 point was recovered before the close. With these two exceptions the day's dealings in the active issues left the general level of prices to all intents and purposes unchanged for the day. The transactions amounted to the moderately large total of 425,000 shares, but very nearly half of this represented the dealings in Union Pacific and United States Steel. These are the stocks upon which the largest amount of professional trading has been concentrated, and the indifferent net results growing out of the business done in these shares yesterday was suggestive of the present position of the market, which apparently has been drifting lately into a do-nothing condition.

Each day seems to bring out more clearly the fact that the stand which the Union Pacific management is taking with respect to the wage demands recently made by its shopmen was the only one which the road could have taken under the circumstances. To the extent to which the reasonableness of the company's stand is demonstrated the position of the dissatisfied employes is weakened, and the chance of their striking, or of their success if they should strike, is rendered more remote. The July earnings of the Union and Southern Pacific, issued yesterday, showed a loss of $568,000 gross and $362,000 net by the former, and a loss of $343,000 gross and $443,000 net by the latter. These returns bear out what the management of the Harriman lines have recently been saying regarding decreased revenues and add just one more to the reasons for refusing to countenance the latest demands of the men employed in the company's shops. The Union Pacific labor controversy was practically in abeyance yesterday, however, and may remain so until to-morrow, when the conference between the representatives of the men and the officers of the road is expected to be held in San Francisco. Yesterday's advices showed that the Chicago & Northwestern as well as the Harriman lines had been drawn into the controversy with the shopmen, but this hardly added to any uneasiness which was felt over the labor situation, inasmuch as it is considered very probable that the outcome of the controversy with the Union Pacific would go far toward settling the same issues on other lines. This is one reason why much importance is attached to the firm stand which the Union Pacific management has taken.

Some divergence was shown in yesterday's trade reports on the condition of the steel business. The Iron Age suggested that the chances favor an improvement in the domestic orders of the Steel Corporation, which lately have been somewhat behind those of the independent manufacturers, although the corporation's total business has been gratifyingly rounded out by a large export tonnage. The Iron Trade Review, on the other hand, discussed the likelihood of further price reductions in some lines, and said that new business has been very light and accompanied in nearly all finished products by much irregularity in prices. It described the prospect at the close of the month as not very encouraging. This tempers to some extent the more optimistic tone of the statement issued late on Tuesday by the Steel Corporation, but in the case of the corporation itself the definite fact that unfilled orders have increased despite a relatively large rate of production, furnishes some offset to any misgivings regarding the immediate outlook.

Abroad prices were heavy, not only in London, where fear of further labor troubles was a depressing influence, but also in Paris and Berlin. Uneasiness over the conclusion to-day of the fortnightly settlement had apparently something to do with the lower prices quoted in the London market. The Moroccan situation was also referred to as a probable cause of the heaviness on the foreign Bourses, although on the eve of the conference at which the French position is to be laid before the German Government the disposition here, as at all times in the past since the Moroccan question arose, was to count confidently on an amicable adjustment of the matter.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Express Co. for dividend.
American Railways for dividend.
American Telegraph and Cable Co. for dividend.
Boston & Albany Railroad for dividend.
Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Co. for dividend on preferred.
Crown Reserve Mining Co. for dividend.
Diamond Match Co. for dividend.
McArthur Brothers & Co. for dividend on preferred.
Muskogee Gas and Electric Co. for dividend on preferred.
Norfolk & Western Railway for dividend on common.
Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. for dividend.
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Co. for dividend on common.
San Diego Gas and Electric Co. for dividend on common.
Standard Gas and Electric Co. for dividend on preferred.
Standard Oil Co. for distribution of stocks under court decision.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Associated Merchants on common.
National Biscuit Co. on preferred.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Quaker Oats Co. on preferred.
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. on preferred.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Aug. 30.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Internal revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corporation tax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	28,610	4,490,788	4,490,788
Total receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surplus	1,081,982	18,082,985	18,082,985
Deficit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury Offices, [illegible];
in banks and Philippine Treasury, $21,[illegible];
total of the general fund, $[illegible].

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

Total sales Aug. 30, 1911 425,000
From Jan. 1, 1911 73,231,781
Same period last year 122,078,087

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17½	18	100	Allis-Chalmers pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	−½
67½	67¾	11,500	Amalgamated Copper	67	68	67	67¾	+¾
49½	49¾	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	−¼
94½	94¾	200	Am. Can	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	−¾
82	84	800	Am. Can pf	82½	82½	82¼	82½	−1
47⅝	48¼	1,000	Am. Car & Foundry	48	48¼	48	48¼	−½
114	115¾	200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	115	115	115	115	−1
51	52	400	Am. Cotton Oil	51	51	50½	50¾	−¾
17⅛	18	700	Am. Ice Securities	17½	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	+⅛
9	10	100	Am. Linseed	9½	9½	9½	9½	
29	31	200	Am. Linseed pf	27½	29½	27½	29½	+1¾
34½	34½	900	Am. Locomotive	34½	34½	34½	34½	+⅜
104½	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+1
88	90	100	Am. Malt pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1
68⅛	68¾	6,950	Am. Smelt. & Ref	68⅛	69⅜	67¾	68⅝	+⅛
104	104½	50	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	
31	32¼	800	Am. Steel Foundries	32½	32½	32	32	−¼
115¾	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	+⅛
131⅝	132	4,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	132	132	131½	131⅝	−⅛
		3,825	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	5 5-16	5⅜	5¼	5 5-16	−1-16
90	91	10	Am. Tobacco pf	90	90	90	90	
97⅜	98	487	Am. Woolen pf	89	89	87¾	87¾	−3
23⅝	24	600	Anaconda Copper Co	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
103	103½	6,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝	+1
120⅜	121⅛	500	Atlantic Coast Line	121⅜	121⅜	121¼	121¼	−½
100	100½	845	Baltimore & Ohio	100	100	100	100	−⅛
86	87	124	Baltimore & Ohio pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	−1⅜
		21	Bank of Commerce	202	202	200	201	
29	29½	800	Bethlehem Steel	28¾	29¾	28¾	29½	+⅛
75	75½	800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75	75½	75	75½	−⅜
133	138	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	173	138	133	133	−7
228½	229	6,500	Canadian Pacific	226	229¼	227¾	228¾	+¾
23½	24	400	Central Leather Co	24	24	23¼	24	+½
94½	96¼	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf	95	95½	95	95½	+½
71	72	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	71	71¾	70½	71	−⅛
25	40	100	Chicago & Alton pf	40	40	40	40	−12
18	18¼	640	Chicago Gt. Western	18	18¼	17¾	18	
87	87½	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	−⅜
112⅜	113	5,840	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	112⅜	113¼	112⅜	113⅛	
140	140½	1,074	Chi. & Northwestern	140	140¾	139½	140	−⅛
198	201	188	Chi. & Northwest. pf	197	197	197	197	
18½	18⅝	1,400	Chino Copper	18	18¼	17¾	18¼	+¾
27⅞	28	900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28	27¾	27¾	−¼
79	81	180	Col. & South. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	+2
183	184	1,100	Consolidated Gas	183¾	184¼	183⅝	183⅞	−½
12⅝	13	325	Corn Products Ref	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	
		100	Denver & Rio Grande	28	28	28	28	
		800	Den. & Rio Grande pf	51¾	51¾	51	51	−⅜
		1,100	Distillers' Securities	30½	30¾	30	30	
		9,500	Erie	28¼	28¾	27⅞	28¼	
		100	Erie 1st pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+¾
		100	Erie 2d pf	40	40	40	40	
		140	Fourth Nat. Bank	205	205	205	205	
		20	General Chemical	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	
		800	General Electric	152	153	152	152	−½
		700	General Motors	43½	43½	42½	42½	
		250	General Motors pf	81	81½	81	81½	+½
		400	Goldfield Consol	5½	5½	5½	5½	
		3,440	Great Northern pf	121¼	122	121¼	121¾	+½
		500	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	48	48	48	48	
		700	Illinois Central	138	138	137	137	−1
		200	Interborough-Met	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	
		200	Interborough-Met. pf	43	43	43	43	
		7,810	Int. Harvester	106½	106½	103¾	105	−3
		100	Int. Harvester pf	121	121	121	121	
		100	Int. Steam Pump	32½	33½	32½	32½	−2
		200	Iowa Central	16	16¼	16	16½	
		800	Kansas City Southern	28	28	28	28	
		192	Lackawanna Steel	35	35	35	35	−½
		100	Laclede Gas	104½	104¼	104½	104½	+½
		15,400	Lehigh Valley	158¾	158¾	156½	157½	−1¼
		200	Louisville & Nash	141¾	141¾	140¾	140¾	
		100	Mackay Cos	83½	83½	83½	83½	−½
		100	Mercantile Marine pf	14	14	14	14	
		200	Miami Copper	19¼	19¼	19	19	
		100	Minn. & St. Louis	37	37	37	37	+1
		100	Minn. & St. Louis pf	57	57	57	57	
		150	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf	131	131	131	131	
		320	Mo., Kansas & Texas	29½	29½	29¼	29⅜	
		2,300	Missouri Pacific	39½	40	39½	39⅞	+⅜
		100	Nat. Biscuit Co	129½	129¾	129½	129¾	+½
		200	Nat. Lead Co	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	
		600	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108	108½	108	108	
		100	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	27	27	27	27	−½
		1,400	Nevada Con. Copper	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	
		1,000	N. Y. Central	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	+1
		125	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	54	54	54	54	
		250	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	132	132	131¾	131¾	−¼
		450	N. Y., Ont. & West	38¾	39	38¾	39	
		300	Norfolk & Western	101	101	100¾	100¾	−¼
		6,400	Northern Pacific	116	116¼	114¾	115¼	−¾
		300	Pacific Mail	28	28	27½	27½	
		600	Pacific Tel. & Tel	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	−1¾
		100	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf	96	96	96	96	
		8	Park. Nat. Bank	368	368	368	368	
		2,200	Pennsylvania R. R	120	120¾	120	120¾	+⅜
		300	People's Gas, Chicago	102½	102½	102¼	102½	+¼
		200	Pittsburgh Coal	17¾	18	17¾	18	
		200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	80½	80½	80	80	+1
		260	Pressed Steel Car	30	30	30	30	−½
		100	Pullman Co	155¾	155¾	155¾	155¾	−½
		800	Ray Consol. Copper	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
			R'way Steel Spring	30	30	30	30	
		60,700	Reading	140¾	141¾	140¾	140⅞	+¾
		1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	25	26	24½	25¾	
		300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	85¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	+¾
		1,700	Rock Island Co	24½	24¾	24½	24½	
		600	Rock Island Co. pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	
		200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½	−½
		75	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I	57	57	57	57	
		16,600	Southern Pacific	107¾	108¼	107¼	108	
		110	So. Porto Rico Su. pf	110	110	110	110	
		2,500	Southern R'way	26¼	26¾	26¼	26½	
		700	South. R'way pf. ext	68½	67¾	68½	68	−½
		100	Tennessee Copper	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	
		750	Texas Co	84	86	84	84	−2
		100	Texas & Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
		100	Third Avenue	8	8	8	8	
		200	Toledo, St. L. & W	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
		200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	
		100	Underwood Typewrit	85½	85½	85½	85½	−½
		21,600	Union Pacific	165¼	166¾	165¼	166¼	−¾
		100	Union Pacific pf	91	91	91	91	
		100	United Dry Goods	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	
		300	United Rys. Invest. pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	−½
		100	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	46	46	46	46	−½
		200	U. S. Realty & Imp	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	−1¾
		400	U. S. Rubber	37½	37½	37½	37½	
		100	U. S. Steel	69½	70¾	69¾	70¼	+¾
		1,100	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	−¾
		2,700	Utah Copper	42¼	42¾	42	42¾	+½
		1,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	51¾	52	51¾	52	+¾
		300	Wabash	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	−⅛
		300	Wabash pf	29	29½	28¾	29¼	+⅛
		600	Western Maryland	66¾	67½	66¾	67½	+1
		200	Western Union Tel	78½	78½	78½	78½	−⅛
		900	Westinghouse E. & M	64	64½	64	64½	
		100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	100¾
2s, c., 1930	100¼	101
3s, r., 1918	101½	102½
3s, c., 1918	101½	
4s, r., 1925	114½	114½
4s, c., 1925	114½	114½
Panama 2s, r., 1936	100¼	100¾
Panama 2s, c., 1936	100¼	100¾
Panama 3s, 1961	102½	102¾
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	105	106
Adams Exp.	210	225
Allis-Chalm.	6½	7½
Am. Ag. C.	80	81
Am. Ag. C. pf.	101½	110
Am. B. S.	95	97
Am. B. S. pf.	90	94
Am. Cot. Oil	60	100
Am. Cot. O. pf.	99	103
Am. Exp.	214	230
Am. H. & L. pf.	90	2½
Am. Malt.	3	4
Am. S. pf.	84½	85½
Am. Snuff	800	800
Am. S. Ref.	114½	115½
Am. T. & C.	70	80
Am. Writ. Pa.	2	3
Ann Arbor	30	40
Ann Arbor pf.	80	90
Asso. Oil		65
Atl. G. & S.	101	103
Baldwin Loc.	1½	1½
Beth. Steel pf.	89½	90
Brun. Ter.	8	9½
B. R. T.	107½	120
B. R. T. pf.	120	122
But'k Co.	23½	30½
Canada So.		73½
C. F. & I.	260	280
C. Tel.	115½	118½
Chi. & Alt.	75	85
Chi. & Alt. pf.	90	90
C. M. & St. P.	146	147
C. M. & St. P. pf.	129	138
Chi. Pn.	165	185
Chi. Un. T.	3½	5½
Chi. Un. T. pf. ctfs. sta.	6	7
C. C. C. & St. L.	48	50
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	100
Col. F. & I.	25	28
Col. F. & I. pf.	100	100
Col. & So.	57	63
Col. & So. 2d pf.	70	75
Col. & H. C. & I.	2	3
Colo. & H. C. & I. pf.	13½	15
Colo. Gas.	73	80
Colo. Gas pf.	90	95
Colo. Pow.	33	40
Colo. Pow. pf.	80	90½
Del. & H.	161	163
D., L. & W.	480	490
D. M. & Ft.	1	3
Det. & Mack.	18	20
Det. & Mack. pf.	40	45
Dist. Sec.	43	44
Duluth S. S. & A.	11	12
Duluth S. S. & A. pf.	30	31
Elec. Boat	3	4
Elec. Boat pf.	20	30
Erie 1st ext. gold 4s	90	91
Erie gen. 4s	75	77
Erie P. C. & St. L. 4s	90	91
Erie P. C. & St. L. pf.	90	91
Evans. & T. H.	60	70
Evans. & T. H. pf.	75	80
Fed. Min. & S.	1	2
Fed. Min. & S. pf.	3	5
Ft. Wayne	170	180
Ga. Pac.	70	80
Gen. Chem.	100	105
Gen. Chem. pf.	100	103½
Granby Con.		60
Hav. E. N.	75	100
Hock. Val.	118	120
Homestake	82½	87
Inger.-Rand	100	
Inger.-Rand pf.	100	
Int. Paper	10	10½
Int. Paper pf.	46½	47½
Int. Pr.	32	37
Int. Pr. pf.	82	85
Iowa Cent.	22½	25
Iowa Cent. pf.	61½	65
Jol. & Chi.	160	
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem.	75	78
Kan. C. So.	64½	66
K. & T.	5	6
K. & T. pf.	22	25
Lac. Gas.	92	102
Lac. Gas pf.	10	13
L. E. & W.	25	30
L. E. & W. pf.	35	40
Lake Shore	325	450
Long Island	45	55
Mackay Cos.	73	73½
Mah. C. R.	600	700
Man. Elev.	134½	136½
Mar. Marine	4	4½
May Dept. Stores	76	78½
May Dept. Stores pf.	111	113½
Mich. Cent.		130
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	145	150
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	97½	99½
N. C. & St. L.	135	138
Nat. Biscuit	128	130
Nat. Enam.	16	17½
Nat. Enam. pf.	96	97
Nat. Starch	57	57
N. J. C.	210	215
N. Y. & E.	61	63
N. Y. & E. pf.	61	63
N. Y. & H.	181	185
N. Y. & N. E.	95	107
N. Y. & N. H.	80	90
N. Y. Dock Co.	25	35
N. Y. Dock Co. pf.	65	75
Nor. Sec.	134	135½
Nor. & W.	89	92
North Am.	69	70
Nor. Cent.	146	
N. Y. & W.	31	33
Nor. & W. pf.	80	90
Ont. Mining	14	14¼
Pac. Coast	85	105
Pac. C. 1st	85	110
Pac. C. 2d	60	100
Pac. Mail	25	30
Pere Marq.	11	20
Pere M. pf.	30	40
P. C. C. & St. L.	90	95
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	91	98
Phila. Co.	38½	39½
Phila. Co. pf.	38	40
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	165	170
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. pf.	90½	100
Quicksilver	2	5
Quicksilver pf.	8	15
Ray Con.	13½	13¾
Reading 1st pf.	85	86
Reading 2d pf.	81	82
Rep. I. & S.	70	75
Rep. I. & S. pf.	100	105
Rio Grande W.	100	102
Rio Grande W. pf.	100	105
Roch. Gas.	130	140
St. L. & S. F.		
St. L. & S. F. pf. ctfs.	120	130
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ctfs.	60	61½
St. L. & S. W.	30½	32½
St. L. S. W. pf.	62	66
Sears-Roeb.	136½	140
Sears-Roeb. pf.	118	121½
S.-S. S. & I.	112	120
So. Pac.	76	85
So. Ry.	18	19
So. Ry. pf.	57	58
Stand. Milling	17	18
Stand. Milling pf.	57	58
Tenn. C. & I.	55	58
T. P. & W.	3	5
T. P. & W. pf.	6	8
Tex. & Pac.	104½	106
T. C. & I.	143	145
Third Ave.	108½	111
U. S. & P.	5½	6½
U. S. & P. pf.	51	56
Un. Cig. M.	160½	169
Un. Cig. M. pf.	107	108
Un. Dry G.	16½	105
Un. Dry G. pf.	33	35
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	33	39
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	85	96
U. S. C. I. Pipe	12½	13
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	50	64
U. S. Ref.	2	4
U. S. Ref. pf.	9	18
U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	108½	109
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	70	70
Va.-Car. C.	77½	78½
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	117	118½
W. F. Exp.	145	161
West. Md.	70	80
Westinghouse 1st pf.	111½	114
W. & L. E.	7½	9
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3	3½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3	3½
Wis. Cent.	31½	33

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@3¼ per cent. for four months, and 3⅛@4 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4¼ per cent. for November and December maturities, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for January and February maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2 13-16 per cent., up 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2¼ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3½ per cent., up ¼ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $[illegible]; balances, $16,[illegible]; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $[illegible].

The local banks have lost $4,742,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday.

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, [illegible]; demand, $4.86[illegible]. Paris—Cable, 5.19¾ plus 1-32; check, 5.19¾ less 5-64. Berlin—Cable, 95 plus 1-32; check, 94 15-16 plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.19¾ less 1-16; check, 5.20.

Holland—Cable, 40.19; check, 40.16.

Belgium—Cable, 5.21¼ less 1-32; check, 5.21¾.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.83[illegible]; ninety days, $4.82[illegible].

London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83¼; ninety days, $4.81¾.

Paris—Bankers', 5.21¾; ninety days, 5.20¾ less 1-16.

Paris—Commercial, 5.23¾ plus 1-32; ninety days, 5.22¾ less 1-32.

Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94 7-32; ninety days, 94¼.

Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94¼ plus 1-32; ninety days, 94 plus 1-32.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 10c premium; San Francisco, 60c premium; St. Paul, 10c premium; Montreal, 50c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver unchanged in London, at [illegible] per ounce, and unchanged in New York at [illegible] per ounce.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday.

Total sales Aug. 30, 1911 ..... $1,336,000
From Jan. 1, 1911 573,080,500
Same period last year 433,770,500

U S 2s, registered	1,000	101½	101½
Panama 3s	50,000	102¼	102¼
Chinese Ry 5s	2,000	97½	97½
Jap. Gov. 4½s, sterling bonds, 2d ser	2,000	98½	98½
U S of Mexico 5s	1,000	97¼	97¼
Va. fund debt, 1991	5,000	86	86
N Y City 4½s, 1960	22,000	99¾	99¾
	2,000	99¾	99¾
	105,000	99¾	99¾
N Y City 4½s, 1957, new	1,000	105¾	105¾
	1,000	105¾	105¾
	1,000	105¾	105¾
N City 4½s, 1957, new	1,000	105¾	105¾
Adams Express 4s	1,000	84¾	84¾
Allis-Chalmers 6s	1,000	98¼	98¼
	14,000	98¼	98¼
	1,000	97¾	97¾
	2,000	98	98
Am Smelt Secur 6s	1,000	101¼	101¼
Am T & T col 4s	10,000	90	90
Am T & T conv 4s	15,000	104¾	104¾
	20,000	104¾	104¾
	5,000	104¾	104¾
Am Tobacco 6s	7,000	104	104
registered	1,000	109½	109½
Am Tobacco 4s	26,000	87¾	87¾
	4,000	87¾	87¾
	2,000	87¼	87¼
A. T. & S. F. gen 4s	1,000	95¾	95¾
	2,000	95¾	95¾
	4,000	95¾	95¾
	1,000	95¾	95¾
	2,000	95¾	95¾
	1,000	95¾	95¾
adjustment 4s	5,000

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London, Paris, and Berlin Exchanges All Display Weakness.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Money was tight and discount rates were firmer to-day.

The stock market was generally weak. Home rails declined from one to two points on strike fears and forced liquidation, which, with the decline in American shares, caused renewed anxiety regarding the outcome of the settlement. Consols and mining stocks also eased off, but foreign rails closed steady.

American securities moved irregularly during the forenoon. First prices were a fraction higher, but later a part of the list eased off on realizing. The market continued to sag until the late trading, when Wall Street buying caused a fair recovery and a steadier closing.

Money, 1¼@1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills 2¾@3 per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.35; at Lisbon, 7.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—A heavy tone prevailed on the Bourse to-day. Price movements were uncertain.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 65c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 26c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Prices were weaker on the Boerse to-day. Canadian Pacific was heavily offered.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 3⅝ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	78⅛	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, acct. (Oct.)	78 7-16	..	..	..
Anaconda	7	84	84	..
Atchison	105¼	102⅝	103	— ⅝
Can. Pacific	235½	228⅝	229	— ⅝
St. Paul	116¼	113	112⅝	+ ⅛
Rand	20	19⅜	19⅜	..
Erie 1st pf.	49½	48⅛	48	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	142	138	138½	— ½
Louis. & Nash.	145¼	141¼	141⅝	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	106¾	103¼	103¼	..
Penn. R. R.	61⅜	120	120	..
Reading	72½	140¼	140⅝	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	110⅛	107⅞	108⅜	— ⅜
Union Pacific	171½	166⅛	166⅝	— ⅜
U. S. Steel	72¼	70¼	69⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	118	114⅝	114½	+ ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 0 0½	Esperanza	1 15 0
Tomboy	0 13 3	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 3 5	Stratton's Ind.	0 1 9

FINANCIAL NOTES.

R. M. Smythe of 452 Produce Exchange has issued a second volume of Obsolete Securities supplementary to the first, which appeared in 1904. The new volume contains 1,168 pages.

Robert C. Perkins, President of the Hartford Carpet Corporation, has been elected a Director of the Windsor Trust Company.

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

German Bids for Our Funds.

For several days there have been offers from Berlin of 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for sixty-day deposits from New York banking institutions. This bid of about ⅛ per cent. above the current rate here has not been taken advantage of to any great extent, it was said yesterday, because of the belief prevalent here that the German borrowers can afford to pay more, and will increase their bids both as to rate and as to the amounts they are willing to take. The German bankers were large borrowers of American funds before the close of the half year, it will be recalled, and uring the last weeks in June, 10 and 30 day money in Berlin went to 5⅛ per cent. Immediately after the close of the half-year period the money rate slumped, and when American loans became due in July they were paid off because of the surplusage of funds in the German capital. The new demand for money in Germany has already shown itself in heavy borrowing for the German market from London.

***

Chicago Queries On Bear Tactics.

Nothing is too bad to be believed of the bears when they are having their own way, and one of their suggested villainies in connection with labor troubles in the West is now agitating Chicago. When the threat of strike came to the Harriman system in the midst of the slump, with such great timeliness for bear purposes, many traders in Wall Street convinced themselves that certain leaders of the bear party were behind it. Yesterday a Chicago operator, who is a constitutional bull, wired his New York connections for information on the story current in Chicago that the leaders of the railroad men were in alliance with bear operators. The Chicago story was sufficiently specific to state baldly that the bear group was retaining the advisers of the railroad men at so much per day to hold off the settlement of the present dispute, so as to foster for as long as possible the idea that a strike was imminent.

***

Standard Oil to Sell with Rights.

Lack of definite information as to the financial standing and earning power of the different subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company is likely to prevent the opening of a market on the curb for the fractional shares of the thirty-three concerns "when delivered" on Friday, which is the day following the closing of the books. A specialist in Standard Oil shares explained yesterday that it would be simpler to make contracts, between Sept. 1 and the date of distribution, which would transfer to the buyer all the rights of the holder of record as of Aug. 31 to both the regular dividend, which it is expected will be paid in November, and to the company's holdings of stocks of subsidiaries. A market for the stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will be maintained at a price which will be an approximation of the concern's value as a manufacturing company stripped of its stock holdings. It is generally believed that the assets of the concern's manufacturing business are at least equal to its $100,000,000 capitalization.

***

September Disbursements.

Although distributions of dividends to stockholders of industrial concerns will be $8,145,123 less next month than in September last year, acording to the estimate of The Journal of Commerce, the increase in interest payments on account of the new bond and note issues and a small increase in dividends on railroad and street railway shares will be sufficient to more than counteract this decrease, and may make the total of interest and dividend payments next month about $48,360 larger than in September, 1910. The actual figures for next month's payments are put at $94,090,541, of which $50,590,541 will be in dividends and $43,500,000 in interest. Dividends show a decrease of $2,152,640 and interest payments an increase of $2,200,000.

***

Rise in Tobacco Stock.

An advance of 2 points in American Tobacco preferred was connected with the belief that progress is being made in the working out of the plan for the rearrangement of the company's business in compliance with the Supreme Court's decree, and also may have been connected with the announcement that a majority of the preferred stock has been deposited with the committee which is acting for the preferred stockholders in the reorganization. The strength of the stock led some people to lay emphasis on the statement made last week by Attorney General Wickersham that progress was being made. Meanwhile, the belief entertained in some quarters that the details of the plan would be made public after to-morrow's conference with the Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals seem to have been based on a misapprehension. By no means, all of the plan, it was said yesterday, would be ready for announcement at that time.

***

Harriman Lines Earnings.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific in July, $7,828,830, show a decrease of $588,805, and the net, $3,022,216, a decrease of $362,980. The expenditures, however, are less than last year, when this item showed an increase over 1909 out of proportion to the increase in gross. This made in 1910 a loss in net of about $400,000, despite a gain in gross of over $350,000. This year's figures make a showing more favorable than last year's in this respect, but the relation of expenses to gross earnings is still considerably higher than in 1909. The gross this year was about $200,000 less than in 1909, but the net was less by $700,000. The Southern Pacific's expenses in July were practically the same as last year, with a decrease of $343,384 in gross and one of $443,124 in net. The gross was $10,871,887 and the net $3,454,337. Here, again, comparison with 1909 shows that while the gross was about $55,000 more expenses were increased by $850,000.

LIST TOBACCO CERTIFICATES

Exchange Recognizes Value of Stock Deposits Made on Call of Committees.

The Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange ordered yesterday the listing of the certificates of deposit representing the preferred stock, 6 per cent. bonds, and 4 per cent. bonds of the American Tobacco Company, which have been deposited under the call of the three protective committees formed in connection with the reorganization of the company in conformity with the decree of the Supreme Court. Such stock and bonds as have not been deposited will continue to be traded in also. The deposit of the securities is still in progress, the time having been extended to Sept. 15 for the stock and to Sept. 28 for the bonds.

Another conference will be held to-day between representatives of the American Tobacco Company, the Government, and Judges of the United States Circuit Court, which is to pass on the reorganization plans when they are fully formulated. At the same time the court will be asked to direct the company to meet the expenses of the three protective committees, some of the security holders having refrained from making deposits because of this expense, which would otherwise fall on them.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Trading Is Limited in Volume, but Undertone Is Firm in Other Cities.

SHIPBUILDING IN DEMAND

Inside Buying of Common Shares Apparent—Investment Purchases of Pennsylvania Again in Evidence.

Limited trading, with a firm undertone, characterized the Exchanges in other cities yesterday.

In Baltimore the market continued dull and featureless, but prices remained steady.

In Boston trading was somewhat lighter, and fluctuations were confined within comparatively narrow limits. There was some odd-lot buying for cash in the copper shares, and no heavy pressure to sell. The undertone was steady, and the market closed firm.

In Philadelphia the fresh dip in the New York market exerted a restrictive influence on trading in local stocks. About the only feature of interest was the reappearance of investment buying of Pennsylvania Railroad stock. The traction stocks, while extremely dull, showed firmness.

In Chicago, business was limited in volume, but declines were fractional, although well distributed through the list. There were a few exceptions where prices were steady. There was some selling of American Can preferred, which brought fractionally lower figures, while Sears-Roebuck common also registered a slight recession. United States Steel reflected its attitude in the New York market. The demand for American Shipbuilding common continues, despite the fact that the dividends for the current year have been passed. The stock sold up a point, to 57. Inside buying is observable in the transactions. It is said that these interests already own 80 per cent. of the junior shares, practically all of which was taken by them at $20 a share when the company was formed. Chairman Letts says the dividend on the Booth Fisheries preferred stock is not being considered at this time; that the surplus can better be employed in handling the heavy salmon catch this year, which will require $1,000,000 cash.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Houston Oil	9	9	9
50	Houston Oil pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼
30	Mercantile Trust	147	147	147
70	Maryland Casualty	94	94	94
450	United Ry.	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝

BONDS.

$10,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1954	94	94	94
2,000	Coal & Coke Ry. 5s	95	95	95
20,000	Cons. Power 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾
14,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77¾	77½	77½
4,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	105½	105½	105½
10,000	Georgia Car & N. 5s	105	105	105
3,000	G. B. S. Brewing 6s	42¾	42¾	42¾
1,000	Sparrows Pt. 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	United Ry 4s	84½	84½	84½
2,000	United Rys., Inc.	62½	62½	62½
10,000	United Rys. notes	90½	90½	90½

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Boston Elevated	127½	127½	127½
12	Boston & Albany	221	221	221
9	C. J. R. & S. Y.	165	164	164
5	Fitchburg, pf.	128	128	128
178	Mass. Electric	17¼	17	17
261	N. Y., N. H. & H.	132½	132	132
40	Union Pacific	166½	166¼	166¼
5	Union Pacific pf.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
100	West End	87½	87½	87½
10	West End pf.	100	100	100

TELEPHONES.

1,507	American	132	131⅝	131¾
17,008	Am. Tel. & Tel. rts.	⅝	⅝	5-16
111	New England	145½	145	145

MISCELLANEOUS.

85	Am. Agr. Chem.	50¼	50	50¼
39	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	102¾	102¼	102¾
25	Am. Pneu. Svc.	..	..	..
100	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf.	12¾	12¼	12¼
50	Am. Sugar Refin.	116	115¾	116
28	Am. Sugar Refin. pf.	116	116	116
160	Am. Woolen pf.	88¼	88	88¼
10	Eastern S. S.	93	93	93
197	Mass. Gas	93	92¾	92¾
23	Mass. Gas pf.	98	97½	98
1	Mergenthaler	230	230	230
55	N. E. Cotton Yarn.	111	111	111
25	Portland Electric	64½	64½	64½
27	Pullman	156	156	156
20	Reece Buttonhole	13½	13½	13½
90	Reece Folding Mach.	4¼	4¼	4¼
11	Swift	102	102	102
20	Torrington pf.	28	28	28
99	United Fruit	183	181	182
251	United Shoe Mach.	42¾	41¾	42¼
5,355	U. S. Steel	70¾	69¾	70¼
5	U. S. Steel pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾

MINING.

305	Algomah	4	3¾	4
100	Alloues	23	23	24
1,470	Amalgamated	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
145	Am. Zinc	22	22	22
170	Ariz. Coml.	2	1⅞	1 5-16
225	Boston Corbin	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Butte Coalition	15⅜	15¼	15¼
100	Butte Balaklala	5¾	5¾	5¾
320	Calumet & Ariz.	69¾	68¾	69¾
5	Calumet & Hecla	410	410	410
60	Centennial	8	8	8
450	Chino Copper	18⅝	18	18¼
90	Copper Range	52	51	51½
120	Daly West	5¼	5	5⅛
855	East Butte	9¾	9½	9⅝
465	Franklin	7¼	6¾	7¼
1,852	Giroux	4¼	4¼	4¼
85	Granby	28¼	27¾	28
1,075	Greene-Cananea	6 1-16	6	6
125	Hancock	19	19	19
30	Hedley Gold	15	13	15
670	Indiana Mining	7¼	6¾	7¼
1,295	Inspiration	9¾	8¾	8¾
180	Island Creek	32	32	32
250	Island Creek pf.	85	84½	84½
30	Isle Royale	16¼	13½	13½
350	Kerr Lake	5 5-16	4¾	4¾
500	Lake	23	22¾	23
70	Mohawk	38	38	38
1,207	Nevada	17¼	17	17
50	Niplssing	7¾	7¾	7¾
845	North Butte	23½	22¾	23
730	North Lake	3¼	3	3
100	Ojibway	4¼	4¼	4¼
80	Old Dominion	37	37	37
35	Osceola	88	88	88
10	Parrot	10	10	10
20	Quincy	65	65	65
645	Ray Cons.	14	13¾	14
280	Shannon	8¼	8	8¼
185	Superior & Boston	3½	3½	3½
300	Tuolumne Mining	4	4	4
185	U. S. Smelting	32	32	32
185	U. S. Smelting pf.	46	45¼	45¼
50	Utah Cons.	13	12¾	12¾
170	Utah Copper	42¼	41¾	42¼
80	Victoria	2	2	2
300	Winona	5¾	5½	5¾
15	Wolverine	100	90	100

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼
43,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼
5,500	Aris. Coml. 6s	42	39	42
7,000	A., G. & W. I. & S. 5s	67	67	67
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	98½	98½	98½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can	9¾	9¾	9¾
150	American Can pf.	82½	82½	82½
60	Am. Shipbuilding	57⅜	56	57
50	Am. Telephone	131¾	131¾	131¾
10	Booth Fisheries	42½	42½	42½
190	Chi. Pneu. Tool	46	46	46
10	Chi Rys., Series 3	27¼	27¼	27¼
100	Corn Prod. Ref.	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Diamond Match	104¾	104¾	104¾
150	Illinois Brick	82	81¼	82
135	Hart, S. & M. pf.	101¼	101	101¼
150	Internat. Harvester	104¾	104	104½
125	People's Gas	108	103¾	103¾
375	Sears-Roebuck	138¾	138	138
15	Street's Stable Car	9	9	9
190	Swift & Co.	103¼	103¼	103¼
31	United Box Board	3½	3	3
350	U. S. Steel	70¼	69½	70¼

BONDS.

$4,000	Chi Rys. 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Com. Edison 5s	107½	107½	107½
4,000	Chi City Rys. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	Chi. Rys. 4s, B	88¾	88¾	88¾
2,000	Cut. Rys. 4s, B	83¼	83¼	83¼
1,000	Sou. Side Elev. 4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	American Railways	44¾	44¾	44¾
50	Cambria Steel	41	41	41
5	Con. Traction, N. J.	74	74	74
62	Elec. Co. of America	11¾	11¾	11¾
53	Electric Storage	71	70½	71
5	General Asphalt pf.	82	82	82
200	Ins. Co. N. America	70	69½	70
50	Lake Superior Corp.	17	17	17
25	Lehigh Navigation	94	94	94
20	Lehigh Nav. pref.	84	84	84
30	Lehigh Valley	69	69	69
10	Leh. Valley Trans.	30	30	30
10	Leh. Valley Trans. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Minehill & S. Haven	50	50	50
10	Penn. R. R.	60	59	59
10	Phila. Co.	53	53	53
87	Phila. Co. pf.	42¾	42½	42½
55	Phila. Electric	17	16¾	17
20	Phila. Rapid Transit	26	26	26
700	Phila. R. T. tr. ctfs.	25¾	25¾	25¾
990	Reading	70¾	70 5-16	70 5-16
10	Rock Island	24½	24½	24½
50	Southern Railway	26½	26½	26½
190	Tonopah Belmont	6½	6½	6½
215	Tonopah Mining	7½	7½	7½
110	Union Traction	50¾	50¼	50¼
198	United Gas Imp.	85¾	85¾	85¾
5,031	U. S. Steel	70¾	69¾	70
30	West Jer. & S.	54	54	54

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Crucible Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	Crucible Steel pf.	80	80	80
30	Fireproofing pf.	33	33	33
110	Ind. Brewing	4¼	4¼	4¼
335	Mfrs. L. & F.	22½	22½	22½
545	Pitts. Brewing	17½	17½	17½
900	Pure Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
160	River Coal	2¾	2¾	2¾
35	River Coal pf.	32½	32½	32½
700	San Toy	10c.	10c.	10c.
10	Union Switch	80	80	80
140	U. S. Glass	33	33	33
20	Westinghouse A. & B.	145	145	145
760	Westinghouse Elec.	69½	69	69¼
50	Westing. Elec. pf.	87½	87	87

BONDS.

$5,000	Ind. Brewing 5s	91½	91½	91½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Alta	.05	Julia	.30
Alpha Con.	.03	Justice	.04
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con.	.05
Belcher	.03	Mexican	2.17½
Best & Belcher	.11	Occidental Con.	.50
Bullion	.10	Ophir	1.67½
Caledonia	.57	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.17	Potosi	.13
Chollar	.12	Savage	.21
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Sag Belcher	.11
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.46
Crown Point	.75	Union Con.	1.57½
Gould & Curry	.11	Utah Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.30	Yellow Jacket	.39

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.50	Combination Fract.	.08
Jim Butler	.54	Florence	1.20
McNamara	.18	Goldfield Con. M.	5.50
Montana	.73	Goldfield Kewanas.	.10
North Star	.13	Great Bend	.03
Tonopah Exten.	.86	Jumbo Extension	.30
West End	.56	Lone Star	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Red Mills	.09
Atlanta	.16	Silver Pick	.07
Blue Bell	.02	BULLFROG.	
Booth	.09	Trampa Cons.	.09
C. O. D.	.08	Nevada Hills	2.95

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5¼	6	Jackpot	5½	6¼
Elkton	59	60	McKinney	39	41
El Paso	51	53	Old Gold	3	3¼
Findlay	4	5	Portland	97	98½
Gold Dollar	13	13½	Vindicator	73	74
Isabella	9¾	10¼	Yen. Samp.	6	8½

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The wheat market was weak all day, rallying a little at the close. The opening showed evidence of selling pressure, and there was no resistance as prices declined until the market was down about ½ to ⅝c, after which offerings lessened and prices rallied a little on some weak covering. The news was against values from Europe. English and Continental markets were lower, and new wheat was reported offering freely on the Continent, with weather conditions favorable for the movement of new wheat. There was quite distinct pressure on September wheat at the West, and the general impression is that the September deliveries will be heavy at Chicago, owing to the fact that there are 19,000,000 bushels accumulated at that point. The receipts in the Northwest are naturally increasing, and the near positions were rather weak in the Northwest. The reports indicate that there was some little injury to late spring wheat in North Dakota on account of the frost, and advices are persistently coming in from the Canadian Northwest as to the amount of injury there. The reports recently from the Northwest have not been quite so optimistic, and some estimates are as low as 160,000,000 bushels. The Winnipeg market was relatively firm all day, closing at ⅛ to ⅜c decline. Cash wheat was quiet, with export sales reported of 64,000 bushels at outports. No. 2 red was quoted at 95½c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.12⅛; No. 2 hard Winter, 97½c; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.07⅛.

CORN.—Trade in corn was of fair volume, with prices fractionally lower in sympathy with the decline in wheat, and on the rather large receipts of corn at Chicago, owing to the September premiums. There was also good cash demand reported at Chicago, which partly explains the larger movement. The weather conditions were favorable for corn, and it is believed that there is ample moisture in the grounds to mature all the crops. The question of frost will be the next important factor to contend with. There was further good export buying; shippers reported 120,000 bushels No. 2 at 7⅛c over Chicago September free on board here, and 1½ to 1⅝c over Chicago September cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo, with about 300,000 bushels reported worked from West direct. There was good demand for Continental freight room. No. 2 corn was quoted at 73c elevator, domestic, and 72½c free on board.

OATS.—Trading in oats was quiet, with prices showing a little decline early, but there was no pressure on the market and later there was fair demand, with reports of a steady tone to the cash market West and some improvement in the cash demand. The close was unchanged for the day. Standard oats were quoted at 46½c; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3 white, 46c.

PROVISIONS.—The market was irregular and weak, with a sharp break in September pork which affected the entire list. There were predictions of large deliveries of product on September contracts and claims of somewhat diminished demand, while live hogs were generally 5c to 10c lower at Western points, and receipts were the largest for some time, amounting to 80,000 at all points.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
September	95⅝	95¼	95¼	96¼
December	$1.00¼	99¾	99¾	$1.00¼
Lard—				
Cash			9.40@9.65	9.45
August			9.50@9.60	9.50
September			9.45@9.60	9.55
October			9.35@9.50	9.45
November			9.25@9.35	9.40
December			9.22½@9.27	9.30
January			9.11@9.30	9.20
March			9.17@9.27	...

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
September	89⅝	88¼	88⅝	89⅝
December	93⅞	93¼	93¼	94
May	90¾	90¼	90¼	$1.00
Corn—				
September	65¼	64¼	64½	65
December	62½	62¼	62¼	63¼
May	64⅛	64¼	64⅜	64⅝
Oats—				
September	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¼
December	45⅛	44⅛	45	45
May	48⅛	47½	48	48
Lard—				
September	9.27½	9.20	9.25	9.35
October	9.35	9.22½	9.30	9.40
January	9.07½	8.95	9.02½	9.12½
Ribs—				
September	8.92½	8.85	8.92½	8.92½
October	8.92½	8.87½	8.90	8.90
January	8.80	8.77½	8.77½	8.87½
Pork—				
September	16.20	15.85	15.75	15.87½
January	16.37½	16.05	16.10	16.25½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for oil was active, with quite general selling early by commission houses. On the other hand, there were rather liberal buying orders in the hands of a few brokers which absorbed the offerings, and prices slowly rallied with final prices unchanged to 5 points net gain for the day. There was some liquidation at the opening, and reports of increased crude offerings with claims of lessened foreign demand. The weakness in lard caused some selling. There is no large volume of crude offering yet, and in such absence bears are somewhat afraid to sell large quantities. Prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.14	6.10
September	6.11	6.09	6.13	6.17
October	5.77	5.77	5.80	5.79
November	5.62	5.55	5.55	5.64
December	5.62	5.59	5.53	5.62
January	5.58	5.59	5.53	5.58
February	5.60	5.60	5.52	5.59
March	5.68	5.61	5.53	5.60

COTTON.

The cotton market was rather irregular, closing with prices lower on August and higher on all other months. At one time August showed a loss of 68 points, selling about even with September and October, but was bid up at the close. There was some selling of the forward deliveries on better weather conditions in Texas and the reports that the damage to unpicked cotton in the Carolinas from the storm was moderate, while the rains were quite beneficial. The reports of a leading trade paper on Texas and Oklahoma were in line with the advices which have been received from other States reporting heavy deterioration, but these reports had comparatively little influence early. At midday a report by a prominent commission house was given out showing a crop condition of 74.9 compared with its report of 80.1 last month. The Texas condition was 69 against 90 last month. The report says that the crop, which up to last report ranked absolutely with the best of recent years, ranked on Aug. 26 among the poorest of recent years. The report encouraged some buying and prices rallied toward the close. The crop situation is a very curious one. The reports for the end of the month are expected to be sensationally bad compared with last month, yet the trade is essential and not placing a great deal of reliance on these reports. Representatives of prominent Wall Street houses familiar with cotton conditions have just completed an inspection trip through the South and in such absence bears are somewhat afraid to sell large quantities. Prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.14	6.10
September	6.11	6.09	6.13	6.17
October	5.77	5.77	5.80	5.79
November	5.62	5.55	5.55	5.64
December	5.62	5.59	5.53	5.62
January	5.58	5.59	5.53	5.58
February	5.60	5.60	5.52	5.59
March	5.68	5.61	5.53	5.60

Stock Exchange Listing.

In addition to the listing yesterday of the certificates of deposit of the American Tobacco securities the Stock Exchange admitted to listing yesterday $25,000,000 first mortgage guaranteed 4 per cent. forty-year bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company, due 1949.

favorable late Fall conditions. The situation is presented of very bullish conditions being shown in the crop reports and the market seems not enough to put credence in the favorable estimates of the crop and not the unfavorable.

New York spot cotton was quiet with prices 40 points lower; middling uplands, 15c; Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛@ decline. Prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	11.75	11.36	11.75@	11.96
September	11.32	11.17	11.30@11.37	11.29
October	11.30	11.15	11.30@11.37	11.27
November

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Robinson Estate Sells Plot of Twenty Lots in the Bronx —Builder Takes Title to Big Parcel on Central Park West—Brooklyn and Suburban Sales.

What little activity there was in the realty market yesterday continued in the Bronx, where the Robinson estate sold a plot of about twenty lots at the southeast corner of Macomb's Road and Belmont Street, extending to Inwood Avenue. The property has a frontage of about 356 feet on the road and 314 feet on Belmont Street. It is understood that the buyer, who is a builder, will improve a portion of the plot at once.

In the eastern section of the Bronx George McCaffrey sold for Edward J. Cahill the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Brady Avenue, fifty feet west of Mulliner Avenue, Morris Park track. The same broker also sold for Jacob Cohen the lot, 25 by 100, on the Town Dock Road, seventy-five feet from Valentine Avenue; for Edward J. Cahill the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Harrington Avenue, 150 feet east of Mayflower Avenue, to a builder for improvement; the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Fowler Avenue, 200 feet north of Rhinelander Avenue, Morris Park track.

Takes Title to West Side Plot.

Joseph A. Schulze took title yesterday to the plot, 100.11 by 200, at the south corner of Central Park West and Ninety-seventh Street. The property adjoins the First Church of Christ, (Scientist,) which occupies the southerly half of the block on Central Park West. Bing & Bing acquired the property last April from the First Church.

Reported Sale On West 83d Street.

The three-story and basement dwelling 25 West Eighty-third Street is reported to have been sold by the Colwell estate to an investor. The building abuts St. Matthew's Episcopal Church.

Midtown Loft Leased from Plans.

The twelve-story loft building to be erected at 118 and 120 East Twenty-fifth Street by Mrs. Louise C. H. Dyckman has been leased for a term of twenty-one years to one tenant. Work on the structure, which covers a plot 41.8 by 98.9, has just been started, and the building will be ready for occupancy next May. The Edward Corning Company has been awarded the general contract for erecting the structure. The site was acquired by Mrs. Dyckman last month through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Brooklyn.

The Ernestus Gulick Company have sold through their Manhattan office the property 186 Ninth Avenue, Prospect Park West, corner of Fourteenth Street, a four-story apartment house, 28 by 100, for William H. English to an investor. The property has been held at $50,000.

Newman Leavy has sold for the Leib-Rose Realty Company 846 East Fourth Street.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the Muller estate the vacant northeast corner of Forty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue.

John H. Gelhardt has also sold the three-story flat building at 328 Lewis Avenue, between Jefferson Avenue and Hancock Street, for Ella M. Cummings to an out-of-town purchaser for investment.

Francis Gruning has sold to an investor the four two-story and store brick business buildings at 1,015, 1,017, 1,019, and 1,021 Atlantic Avenue, on the northwest corner of Atlantic and Classon Avenues, to a manufacturer. This is regarded as one of the most important sales which have been made in the vicinity for some time, and the largest since a block on Franklin Avenue, between Dean and Pacific Streets, was sold by Otto Singer to Thomas F. Byrnes.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for A. B. Lister his dwelling 81 Chestnut Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., with lot 25 by 100, to Joseph F. De Moll.

Big Jersey City Deal.

The most important real estate deal in the Bergen section of Jersey City has just been concluded by Gorry & Older as brokers, who have sold for George W. Teandle to Charles H. Schroeder of Jersey City the four-story brick apartment house, with stores, on the southeast corner of Jackson and Claremont Avenues. It has a frontage of 44 feet on Jackson Avenue and 93 feet on Claremont Avenue. It was erected about three years ago, being the first large structure to be built in that district, which has witnessed marked development since that time.

Suburban.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., selling agents for Plandome, have sold to Cushman Adams of New York a plot, 129 by [illegible]. This plot is partly covered with [illegible] old trees and a pretty brook winds through it. Mr. Adams will start immediately to erect a house to cost about $[illegible] from plans by William Albert [illegible], architect. The same firm has sold [illegible] Plandome for R. W. Barnwell [illegible] lots on the north side of Woodland Road to Milton L'Ecluse, who has started [illegible] two Dutch Colonial houses from [illegible] Edward King, architect. It is reported [illegible] that he has sold [illegible] Manhasset Beach Estates a plot, [illegible] on the west side of West End [illegible] just south of Oriental Boulevard [illegible] Chaffee.

[illegible] H. McLaughlin has sold to [illegible] Crowell of Jamaica a parcel of [illegible] on the Hillside Avenue Land [illegible] Company map, Jamaica.

[illegible] Mengling has sold to Mary [illegible] of Woodhaven six lots at [illegible] Park, L. I., subject to a mortgage [illegible] for $2,800.

[illegible] Point Realty Company has [illegible] E. Kracht of Brooklyn [illegible] the west side of Fourteenth [illegible] Point.

Recent Buyers.

[illegible] S. Fry is the purchaser of [illegible] five-story flats 834 and 836 Third [illegible] recently reported sold. The [illegible] Boyce Court Hall in the rear [illegible] the east south of Fifty-fourth [illegible] Avenue.

Sales.

[illegible] Leslie E. Preston have [illegible] sale in the Clarendon [illegible] on Brainerd, Armstrong [illegible] Seventeenth Street and Broadway. [illegible] Co. have also rented, with [illegible] Strauss Company, the [illegible] Broadway, Spear & [illegible] also rented the fourth loft [illegible] Twenty-first Street for [illegible] to Philip J. Mendets.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

[illegible] LOANS
[illegible] LOANS
[illegible] BOTH COMBINED
[illegible] MONEY
[illegible] Permanent Loans on [illegible] Manhattan Properties.
[illegible] LAUGHLIN & CO.,
[illegible] Cedar.
[illegible] EXCLUSIVELY.
[illegible] BEST EQUIPPED.

[illegible] MONEY TO INVEST
[illegible] Manhattan
[illegible] Long Island City
[illegible] Yonkers
[illegible] Mount Vernon
[illegible] New Rochelle
[illegible] Port Chester
[illegible] Rye
[illegible] Portchester
[illegible] Rye Beach
[illegible] Purchase
[illegible] Harrison
[illegible] Larchmont
[illegible] Mamaroneck
[illegible] Pelham
[illegible] Pelham Manor
[illegible] New Rochelle
[illegible] Scarsdale
[illegible] White Plains
[illegible] Tuckahoe
[illegible] Bronxville
[illegible] Yonkers
[illegible] Hastings
[illegible] Dobbs Ferry
[illegible] Irvington
[illegible] Tarrytown
[illegible] Sleepy Hollow
[illegible] Ossining
[illegible] Peekskill
[illegible] Cortlandt
[illegible] Haverstraw
[illegible] Nyack
[illegible] Piermont
[illegible] Orangeburg
[illegible] Tappan
[illegible] Sparkill
[illegible] Suffern
[illegible] Ramapo
[illegible] Hillburn
[illegible] Monsey
[illegible] Spring Valley
[illegible] Nanuet
[illegible] New City
[illegible] Haverstraw
[illegible] Stony Point
[illegible] Peekskill
[illegible] Cortlandt
[illegible] Verplanck
[illegible] Buchanan
[illegible] Croton
[illegible] Ossining
[illegible] Sing Sing
[illegible] Tarrytown
[illegible] Irvington
[illegible] Dobbs Ferry
[illegible] Hastings

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Oppenheim, Collins & Co.

34th Street---West

Desirable, Well Lighted Offices.
Best Location in New York.
Convenient to All Transportation Lines.
Suitable for Any Line of Business or Profession.

Moderately Priced.

Ready for Occupancy September 1.

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Every office of The Times Building has two or more outside windows. Light and fresh air in abundance.

Subway station in basement; three car lines at the door and two "L" lines within several minutes' walk.

Day and all-night elevator service; central telephone office and all modern services that the business man demands.

Rental office, Room 406; telephone 1000 Bryant.

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(Times Square)

Randall Building

136-150 West 52d St.,

Near Broadway.

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Doctor's or Dentist's Office

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
223 WEST 57TH ST.
JAMES E. BALL, MANAGER.

7 EAST 41ST STREET.
Large store, also parlor store with large sky-lights; 22x90. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room [illegible] P. M.

42 West 39th St.

Large Studio
with North Skylight,
Also a Few Offices, $240 up.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Ave., near 43d St.

TO LEASE.

Four-story building, corner 19th St., Av. B; windows both streets; 46x107; electric elevator; also adjoining three-story building, 46x95.6 ft.; also adjoining 4½ vacant lots; also stable, 62 stalls, 508 E. 20th. Apply JOHN U. BROOKMAN, owner, 38 Wall St.

SMALL BUILDING ON FIFTH AV.
NEAR 42D STREET.
Large show windows. Very moderate rental. Immediate possession.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 5th Av. 42 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET
41 PARK ROW & [illegible] NASSAU ST.
(formerly the Times Building.)
Apply on premises to E. A. Tredwell.

3d Av.—3425 & 3427 at 166th St. "L" STATION.
Store and basement, 50x30; ceiling 15 feet high; excellent light; fair rent. PETER A. & MARTIN LALOR, 621 Broadway, (Houston St.)

31-33 W. 21 St. Lofts for rent, 50x96.6. Concessions to Feb. 1. Your own broker, or HOLLAND HOLDING CO., 11 Pine St.

116th St., 18 East.—Special inducements grocers, butchers, or any business. Sacha, 1,268 Amsterdam Av.

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HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
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2 to 6 Room Suites.
Moderate Rates.

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Standish Arms

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Situated in the most aristocratic section of Brooklyn. Subway to Wall Street 6 minutes. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Single room and bath $300 to $450 a year. Two rooms and bath $420 to $900 a year. Larger suites in proportion.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
CLUB BREAKFASTS.
ARTHUR H. MYERS, MANAGER.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

[illegible], N. J.—New 9-room house and cut-corner main room, plot equal to [illegible],000 or will divide to suit. 67 Rocka[illegible] Newark, N. J.

[illegible] bungalow, brand new, large plot; [illegible] and station; sacrifice $1,500; easy [illegible] minutes Lackawanna. Nicholson & [illegible]ver, N. J.

[illegible]'S FARM, 5½ acres garden land, [illegible] station; hour out on Lackawanna; no [illegible] $600 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 [illegible]

[illegible] cottages with acre or [illegible] Easy rent; easy [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL,
481 5th Avenue. Telephone 7417 Bryant.
Offers for Rent from October 1st, single and duplex apartments in the following buildings:

EAST SIDE

925 PARK AVE., N. E. Cor. 80th Street, 11 rooms, 4 baths. $4,500.
929 PARK AVE., S. E. Cor. 76th Street. 4 to 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths. $1,000 to $4,600.
823 PARK AVE., at 75th Street. 12 rooms and 4 baths. $4,000 to $5,500
130-4 EAST 67TH, S. E. Cor. Lex. Av. 4 to 7 rooms and bath $900 to $1,800.
1,102-8 PARK AVE., S. W. Cor. 94th Street. 6 to 7 rooms and bath. $300 to $500.
565-9 PARK AVE., Adj. Cor. 62d Street. 7 and 8 rooms and bath. $720 to $1,200.
18 EAST 87TH ST., Bet. 5th and Mad. Avs. 2 and 3 rooms and bath. $1,000 to $1,200.
69 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH. 8 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Rent, $900.

WEST SIDE

113 WEST 47TH ST. Bachelor Apartments. 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Rents $720 to $900.
140 WEST 87TH ST. 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath. $900 to $1,200. Studio, $780.
257 WEST 86TH, Adj. N. E. Cor. West End Av. 3 rooms to 8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000 to $2,600.
502-8 WEST 113TH ST. 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath. Rents $480 to $720.

Murray Hill Apartments,

S. W. Cor. of Lexington Av. & 34th St.
7 & 8 rooms and bath.
Large rooms, all conveniences.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.
Also corner doctor's apartment.

The Berwyck,

65-69 West 54th St.
Bachelor apartments, two rooms and bath.
Rents $600 to $840.
Also very desirable doctor's office.

Van Dyck Studios,

939 Eighth Ave.
Musical studios on first floor.

624 Fifth Ave.,

Cor. 50th St.
Large non-housekeeping apartment, 3 baths. Also small apartment, 2 baths.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR,
Tel. Corl. 4641. No. 31 Nassau St.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Heathcote Hall

609 West 114th Street

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive

Nine story, high class modern Apartment, just completed. Tastefully arranged in suites of

3, 4 and 5 Rooms

3 Room Apartments Have Kitchenettes

Accommodations include uniformed hall attendants, continuous telephone service, steam clothes dryers, vacuum cleaners, day and night service. All the apartments are beautifully finished and decorated.

Rents from $45 Up
Inspection Invited
Manager on Premises

ST. ORIMAND

417 WEST 114TH STREET,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 3 ROOMS. Personally managed by owner. Rents $780-$780.

THE NORTHERN and BELVEDERE, 136th St. & Northern Av., 150th St. & Edgecombe Av. Elevator apartment, 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 baths; rents $60 upward. Apply [illegible] 150th St. and [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

The Colosseum

at South Cor. 116th Street & Riverside Drive

NEW 14 STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
The most prominent location in New York for a truly high class apartment, equaling in every respect a private residence.

A 10 Room Duplex Suite with Large Foyer and 3 Baths, $3,000
A 12 Room Suite, Occupying Entire Floor, Large Reception Hall and 4 Baths, $3,700

ELEGANT
4 ROOM APARTMENTS OF EXCELLENT LAY-OUT; EXTRA LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS.
Rents . . . . . from $600 to $780

The Sophomore

21 Claremont Av., just above 116th St.

Just around the corner of Riverside Drive.
Overlooking the Campus of Barnard College and Columbia University.
NEW 12 STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING, combining every modern improvement.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths, $1,100 to $1,600

The Aqua Vista

460 to 464 Riverside Drive
Just South of 119th St.

New 12 story fireproof structures, situated in the most exclusive section of the Drive.
Suites of 7 and 8 Large Rooms, Spacious Foyers, 2 and 3 Baths
Abundance of Linen and Clothes Closets, &c.
Rents, $1,350 to $1,800
Resident Manager on premises.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agents
Broadway and 79th St. Tel. 9700 Schuyler

NEW 12 STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING

The Luxor

S. W. Corner Broadway and 115th St. Now Ready for Occupancy.

This building surpasses any of our former constructions
All Suites Rented Except a few of the 5 Rooms with Large Foyer, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,300
Owner on premises.
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders.

Huston & Spraker Co.

25 Liberty St. Telephone 5827 John

The Mayfield

15 East 10th St.

Just off Fifth Ave., exclusive neighborhood, accessible location, convenient to L, subway, surface and bus. Extra servants' rooms if desired.
5, 7 and 8 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,050 to $1,800

Clarendon

605-9 West 112th St.

Bet. Broadway & Riverside Drive. Unusually large rooms; southern exposure; 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $780 to $1,200.

La Touraine

115th St. and Morningside Dr.

Superb outlook over Morningside Park and city from every apt. Choice neighborhood; one block from Columbia University and Barnard College.
6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $840 to $1,200.

Maranamay

611-17 West 112th St.

Near Riverside Drive.
Exceptionally large rooms; southern exposure; 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $780 to $1,300.

The Campolyn and The Wenonah

521 West 112th St. 523 West 112th St.

Two new 8 story fireproof apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms; 1 and 2 baths; attractively arranged; extra lavatories and large closets; immediate possession; concessions to October.
Rents, $770 to $1,500.

All these houses are on north side of street and have southern exposure. The apartments are open for inspection throughout the day and evening.

Phone and our representative will gladly call.

THE

ROXBURY

SOUTHEAST CORNER
Broadway and 122d St.

FIREPROOF.

A new, modern building, equipped with every convenience.
Newly decorated; parquet floors throughout; all large and light rooms
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.
Representative on premises, or
WM. P. SHERIDAN, Riverside Drive & 127th St.

THE

NATHAN HALE

Fort Washington Ave. and West 181st St.

Three blocks from 181st St. B'way Subway. An extremely high class, new elevator apartment house. Beautiful large rooms, with every modern improvement.
4-5-6-7-9 Rooms
2 and 3 baths.
$570 to $1,500.
Renting agent on premises.

Hague Apartments,

547 Riverside Drive

overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.
High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.
Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator hall and 'phone service.
APARTMENTS, $900 to $1,500.

THE OREGON,

28 WEST 127TH ST.

6 rooms, bath; elevator; parquet floors; modern improvements; rent $[illegible] yearly.

STANLEY COURT,
[illegible] WEST 116TH ST.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, $[illegible] to $[illegible].
Telephone, elevator, [illegible] light; high class [illegible] Rents $[illegible]

Hamilton Terrace

65-75 Hamilton Terrace.

2 BLOCKS EAST OF AMSTERDAM AVE.
Five minutes' walk to Subway station at 145th St. and Broadway.

A new, high-class Apartment House, situated in a select, quiet residential neighborhood which is restricted to private houses, and has all modern improvements.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 rooms.
Rent $30 to $110.

YORKTOWN COURT

Cor. Fort Washington Av. and 162d St.

New Apartment House, recently completed. 3 to 7 rooms, $37.50 to $75.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

OXFORD HALL AND CAMBRIDGE HALL

454-456 Riverside Drive.
(116-118 STREETS.)
FRONT APARTMENTS.
5&6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,100-1,500
REAR.
4 Rooms and Bath, $700-900
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
REASE & ELLIMAN,
165 W. 72nd St. Tel. 8300 Col.

REED HOUSE

121st St. and Broadway.

5 Rooms, $540- $660
6 Rooms, $720- $840
7 Rooms, $840-$1,200

This property is held and managed by an individual owner for a permanent investment.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE MANITOU

921 West [illegible] St., near 7th Ave.
[illegible] modern improvements in-

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

"Grinnell"

157th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway station within 200 feet of building.

DISTINCTIVE BUILDING

JUST FINISHED; FACING THREE STREETS, HENCE

All Apart's Are "Outside"

of 82 apartments only 10 remain to rent, consisting of:

3—7 Room Suites
1—8 " "
5—9 " "
1—9 " Duplex

Families needing suites of this size will find any of these a pleasing revelation of attractively grouped rooms, with engaging outlooks, at rentals 30 per cent. less than the Middle West Side.
FINE APARTMENT FOR PHYSICIAN.

SHELBURNE HALL,

90 Morningside Drive, Cor. 121st St.
Elevator Apartments; excellent service.
6 Rooms, $40 to $70.

High Grade Elevator Apartments
MOST CAREFULLY MANAGED.

WEST END HALL,

840 WEST END AVE.,
N. E. Cor. 101st Street
Choice apartments, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, two baths. Rent $1,800 to $2,000 per annum.

Robert Fulton Court,

559 WEST 156TH STREET,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
Superior building, ideal location; available 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $500 to $980.

ST. JOHN COURT,

Amsterdam Ave., S. W. Cor 111th St.
Opposite the Cathedral.
Attractive apartments, 5-6 rooms and bath. Rent $600 to $1,000 per annum.
Liberal concessions will be made to desirable tenants leasing now. Inspection invited. Superintendent on premises.

CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,

906 Columbus Av., at 104th St.
'Phone 5505 Riverside.

NEW HANDSOME 6-7-8 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS

on finest restricted avenue on Washington Heights, under control of Park Department.

FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Cor. W. 177th St. and Cor. W. 178th St.

THE "ANNADALE" and THE "BELLECOURT"

Apartments that cannot be duplicated anywhere at double our rents.

6 rooms $720 to $850
7 " $850 to $960
8 " $1,050 to $1,100

One block west of Broadway car; a short walk west of 181st Street Subway Station.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED
AGENTS ON PREMISES.

RIVIERA

Riverside Drive
156TH TO 157TH STREET

Largest 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House on the Drive
JUST COMPLETED
Suites of 5 to 10 Rooms
Very Attractive Rentals
Every Room an Outside Room
Resident Management
TEL. 8403—AUDUBON.

THE MICHIGAN, THE ILLINOIS, THE LOUISIANA,

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,

507-517 W. 113th St.

OFFER GREATER FACILITIES FOR
Convenience and Comfort
THAN MANY OTHERS.
Very Desirable Location
CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY STATION.
2, 4, 5 & 6 ROOM SUITES.
High-class appointments and finish; ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR, HALL AND TELEPHONE } SERVICE Day and Night.

RENTS $480-$1,100
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

FAIRVIEW COURT

175 Claremont Ave,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, Facing West 125th St.
Attractive elevator apartment house, convenient to Subway Station.
4 Rooms & Bath.....$420 to $480
5 Rooms & Bath.....$540 to $600
FRANK L. FISHER CO. Agents,
Tel. 9019 Columbus. 140 West 72d St., N. Y.

The HAMPTONS

203-203 WEST 117TH ST.,
occupying Junction 117th St., Seventh and St. Nicholas Avs.
Completely Remodelled and Renovated.
Superior Service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
All Large and Light.
Rent from $900 to $1,200
Renting agent on premises.

SPLENDID NEW APARTMENTS
2, 3, and 4 ROOMS (KITCHENETTE.)
4 AND 5 ROOMS (KITCHENS)
Large Hall room, abundant closets, elevator, telephone &c.
RENTS $[illegible] TO $65
THE [illegible]
ROSMOND COURT

The BELNORD

BROADWAY TO AMSTERDAM AVENUE
Eighty-sixth to Eighty-seventh Street

¶ You will find that the Belnord has a number of extra points of superiority among apartment houses of the first rank.

¶ For instance, every room in the Belnord is an outside room; it is the largest apartment house in existence, covering an entire city block and being 12 stories high, and it incloses the largest court.

¶ The inner rooms look on to Belnord Court and its grass plots, shrubbery, walks and playing fountains. This miniature park has an enchanting air of peace and quiet. The simple idea of locating the engine rooms deep under the central court, obviates noise and vibration.

¶ Every apartment includes the most modern accessories for comfort and convenience. Apartments contain from 7 to 11 rooms at rentals of $2,400 and up. The Belnord service is perfection. Interested parties are welcome to inspect the Belnord.

¶ Reservations may now be made for October 1st.

W. H. DOLSON & CO., Agents
Office on the Premises
2364 Broadway, at 86th St. *Telephone 10400 River.*

LASANNO COURT

307-313 West 79th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.

10 Story Fireproof
Most unique in appointment.
Suites of 6, 8 and 9 rooms,
Rents $1,100-$2,100.
Apply on premises, or
Brody, Adler & Koch Co.,
38 WEST 32d ST.

A FEW
Two, Three, and Four Room
APARTMENTS,
furnished and unfurnished in the exceptionally located

Schuyler Arms

307 West 98th St.,
on terms that will surprise you.
Two doors from Riverside Drive. Near Express Subway station. Convenient for elevated and surface lines.
Maid service included.
Restaurant in building.
'Phone 3944 Riverside.

The Umatilla

237 W. 74th St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
New 8-Story Fireproof Building
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1.
7 & 8 Rooms—3 Baths
$1,500 to $2,200
Apply Supt. on premises or
Braisted Goodman & Hershfield,
Broadway, Corner 113th St.

3 New Building recently completed. Absolutely fireproof
ROOMS, BATH
KITCHENETTE & FOYER.
Rents $60 and $65
PER MONTH.
Leases from October 1.
STRAND VIEW,
309 West 99th St.
Renting Agent on premises.

THE NETHERLANDS,
340-346 WEST 86TH ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments,
5 and 6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Superintendent on Premises or
Realty & Commercial Co., 50 Church St.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
The Sanray, 230 West 82d St. 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
The Warnaway, 623 W. 113th St. 7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
De Witt Court, 252-4 W. 82d St. 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
252-6 West 86th Street. 1 Rooms and Bath.
For Information Inquire on Premises, or Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 280 W. 81st St. and 128 B'way, New York.

THE CHACORNAC,

5-7 West 81st St.
High-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 large, light rooms, with 2 baths; very attractive; convenient location; rent $1,200 to $1,500.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Opposite Central Park.

SEMIRAMIS,

127 W. 110th St., bet. 7th & Lenox
7 rooms....$70 to $80

ZENOBIA,

217 W. 110th St., bet. 7th & 8th.
8 rooms....$80 to $100
5 rooms....$60 to $65
Strictly high-class elevator Apartments, convenient to Subway and "L" stations.

Prince's Court

N. E. Cor. 164th St. & B'way.
New, high-class elevator apartments;
6 and 7 large, light rooms,
Every modern improvement; decorations to suit; rents reasonable.
Superintendent on Premises.

Hendrik Hudson Annex
Broadway & Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)
12-story Fireproof Building at Express Subway Station.
5, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths. 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS.....$1,200 to $2,500
Manager on premises. 'Phone, 4100 Morningside.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO., Owner,
527 Fifth Avenue.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

253 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $40.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat; hot water; tiled bath; uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

The CLEARFIELD

Riverside Drive and 103d St.
NEW, 12 STORY, FIREPROOF.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,400 to $2,500.
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.
In detail of finish and location the best house on the west side.
Possession at Once.
RENTING REPRESENTATIVE on premises. Telephone, 9660—River.
GIBBS & KIRBY, AGENTS,
Broadway and 103d St.

Stadium View Shore View

445-447 Riverside Drive,
north of 116th St., one block from the Subway.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments,
6 to 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$1,200 to $1,750.

The Cherbourg

1 West 92d St.,
Cor. Central Park West.
One block from "L."
Excellent location, overlooking parks.
Modern elevator Apartments; all large, sunny, outside rooms.
9-10 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,600 to $2,400.

Cathedral Court and Parkview

229-237 West 110th St.,
opposite Central Park;
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000.

The Gainsborough

112 Riverside Drive,
near 84th St.
Ideal location, overlooking the river; high-class elevator Apartments of unusually large rooms.
7 and 8 rooms, 1 bath & 2 toilets.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Apply to Superintendents, on premises, or
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
444 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

Hendrik Hudson

RIVERSIDE DRIVE at 103d St.

Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 large, all light rooms, 2 and 3 baths; southern, eastern and western exposure; ample closets and servants' rooms.

Telephone, 4200—Morningside.
JAS. H. DALTON, MGR.

1 Room, Bath, Kitchenette. Rental, $27.50 to $42.50 per month.

2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Unfurnished, $47.50 to $60. Furnished, $57.50 to $70.

Absolutely fireproof, extra large rooms, exceptional closet space.

CAMBRIA, 347-355 West 58th St.
Bet. 8th and 9th Avs.
Restaurant on premises. Agent on premises.

83d St., 317 W.

Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.

6 extra large, light rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements; parlors 14x21, dining room 14x17, chambers 13x15.

New Building recently completed.

9 Rooms 3 Baths
RENTS $3,00

Well[illegible] 7th St. & [illegible]

INVERNESS

250-256 WEST 117TH ST.
Handsome extra large light apartments, 6 rooms and bath; the most [illegible] in all modern improvements; rent $[illegible] per month.

THE IOWA

[illegible] West [illegible] St.
Elevator apartments, 6 rooms and bath; all light and sunny; rent $[illegible] per month.

VERSAILLES PALACE

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Insignia of Knights of North Star Pays Heavy Fine—Other Decisions.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers that an insignia of the Knights of the Royal Order of the North Star must pay a fine equal to the duty, which is 56 per cent. F. H. Daniels acted as importer for the Knights. It appears that the insignia arrived in this country by mail. The Collector reports that the insignia is to be worn by the person in lieu of the decoration itself, which would in his opinion be free of duty.

The insignia was classified for duty as jewelry, and duty exacted at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. The protestant claims it to be free of duty under Paragraph 624 of the present Tariff act, which refers to medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions. Judge Somerville states in his decision for the board that no sample of the merchandise was produced, while no testimony was offered. As the record stands it is held that the Collector's assessment is correct and cannot be reversed.

The board has decided that the Alameda Sugar Company must pay a tax of 45 per cent. ad valorem on steam engines and coil of steel wire rope under the provision in the tariff law for manufactures of metal. The importers alleged that free entry should be accorded under the provision specifying thrashing machines, plows, &c. It is held that the articles are not enumerated in the paragraph under which free entry is claimed, and accordingly the customs assessment should stand.

The Crescent Wharf and Warehouse Company failed to secure relief from the board in a case involving the classification of coal, which was invoiced as coal slack. It was assessed at the rate of 45 cents a ton as bituminous coal, and was claimed to be entitled to entry at 15 cents a ton as coal slack or culm. The Government officials reported to the board that the coal was so mixed up that there was no way of telling what part was slack and what part lump coal except by segregation or separation. Under these circumstances Judge Somerville holds that the protests must be overruled.

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Goff, J. Litigated motions. 1—Rhinelander R E Co v. Harbater. 2—McCue v. McCue. 3—District Realty Co v. Title Guar. &c. Co. 4—Tritschler v. Tritschler. 5—Horst v. Southern Pacific Co. 6—Same v. Oregon R. R. &c. Co. 7—Trentham v. Taylor. 8—Hageck v. Bischoff. 9—In re Sheffield Farms, &c. Co. 10—Petris v. Linn. 11—McLoughlin v. Squire. 12—Cream of Wheat Co v. Pearson Pub Co. 13—Leventhal v. Block. 14—Am Woolen Co v. Kaltman. 15—N Y Importation Co v. Godnick. 16—Sands v. Schmeidler. 17—In re Penniman. 18—Schubert v. Arnold. 19—Muria v. White. 20—Kaplin v. Rosnig. 21—In re Sumner. 22—Paolicchi v. Paolicchi. 23—Weiner v. Weiner. 24—Ginsberg v. Ginsberg. 25—Klappert v. McDonald. 26, 27—Rottenberg v. Ginsburg. 28—Bodine v. L I Elec Ry. 29—Hart v. City Theatre Co. 30—Cohen v. Cohen. 31—Yaches v. Charlit. 32—Greenwich Mtg Co v. Olsson. 33—Low v. Bathlow Realty Co. 34—Manton v. Furlong. 35—Hickey v. Hickey. 36—Kamerman v. Marks. 37—In re Sacher. 38—Gulick-Halle Co v. Gulick. 39—Howlett v. Am Mfg Co. 40—Vretman v. Vretman. 41—Mallouk v. Newton Const Co. 42—Stranger v. Mandel. 43—Kraus v. Arch v. 44—N Y Life Ins Co v. Hoag. 45—Breslovsky v. Gitenstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Wills for probate: Sarah A. Forsythe, Elias Berlin, Annie Cohen, Nelson H. Lawton, Frances M. Bradley, Thomas Reebe.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Bungay Co. et New York v. Zeller—Warren Leslie. Colgate v. West Mount Vernon Realty Co.—J. Campbell Thompson. Blaine v. Schever—Max Altmayer. Wilson v. Levy—Herman Joseph.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Coffin v. Sheedy—Adam Wiener.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—William C. Cox v. West Side Improvement Co.—H. L. Guggenheim.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Orders June 8 relieving First Lieut. S. Norman, Medical Reserve Corps, from duty upon arrival home, amended to relieve him March 1.

First Lieut. G. C. Brant, Ninth Cavalry, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Penn., vice Capt. E. B. Winans, Fourth Cavalry, relieved.

Major J. H. Rice, Ordnance Department, to Pittsburgh, Penn., to inspect material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Col. H. L. Scott, cavalry, assigned to Third Cavalry.

Capt. J. E. Shelley, Eleventh Cavalry, detailed in the Quartermaster's Department, Oct. 1, vice Capt. A. M. Miller, Quartermaster, relieved and assigned to Eleventh Cavalry.

Major L. Hardeman, cavalry, to Diamond and Underwood, Wyo., Sept. 6, to inspect and purchase horses.

Major H. Deakyne, Corps of Engineers, detailed as member of the Examining Board, Army Building, New York City, during the absence of Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engineers.

The following-named officers of the Twentieth Infantry will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report to commanding officer for duty pending arrival of their regiment: Capt. H. J. Hirsh, Capt. H. D. Coburn, First Lieut. M. C. Wise, and Second Lieut. C. P. Hall.

The Navy.

Ensign W. Smith, resignation accepted, effective Nov. 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Walke at Newport, Maine at Hampton Roads, Brutus and Lebanon at Lynnhaven Bay, Drayton at Gardiner's Bay.

Sailed—Potomac, Manly, and Standish, from Annapolis for Norfolk; Rowan, from Mare Island for San Diego; Lawrence, from Sausalito for San Diego; West Virginia and Colorado, from Seattle for San Francisco; Pontiac, from Newport for navy yard, New York; Indiana, from Annapolis for Philadelphia; Cassea, from Charleston for Hampton Roads; Saratoga and New Orleans, from Vladivostock for Woosung.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant

Bachrach, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Bloomer, carpets; 320 Church Street.

Bonfils Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss C. O. Preston, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church Street; Hotel Woodward.

Bonner, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; C. S. Bonner, hosiery; 884 Broadway.

Brandeis, McAnsion & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; P. A. Smart, laces, neckwear, and yellings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Brownell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. Macdonald, holiday goods, notions, and corsets; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Bruce, E. L., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Bruce, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss [illegible], ladies' neckwear; Miss E. Rice, [illegible] goods; 70 Grand Street; Hotel Netherland.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. Hosmer, billiard goods; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Buffalo Dry Goods Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; [illegible] Preston, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church Street; Hotel Woodward.

Burson, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; C. S. Burson, hosiery; 884 Broadway.

Callender, McAnsion & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; P. A. Smart, laces, neckwear, and yellings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. Macdonald, holiday goods, notions, and corsets; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Casey & Co., Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Chapman, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. D. Smith, horse goods; The Breslin.

Chase Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; E. A. Burke, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Clark & Coe, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss S. Boehrles, millinery; 315 Fourth Avenue; Hotel St. Denis.

Clark, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. D. Smith, horse goods; The Breslin.

Clark Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; E. A. Burke, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Clark & Union Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Neal's clothing, shirts, and overalls; 43 Leonard Street.

Cohen, Reading, Penn.; H. Volk, cloaks, suits, and furs; 214 Church Street.

Collins, C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Thompson, millinery; 55 White Street.

Conboy & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. O'Brien, millinery; 464 Broome Street.

Cooper, C. S., Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Dornbusch, coats; 149 Fifth Avenue.

Cox, R., Company, Boston, Mass.; R. M. Cox, notions; 7 L. Lotus, rugs and carpets; R. Noyes, millinery; J. Bell, hosiery and underwear; W. Hebbard, boys' clothing; 16 West 22d Street.

Crane & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. F. Crane, [illegible]; R. L. Chamberlain, [illegible]; 101 North 8th Street.

Crescent Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gleissman, wash goods and [illegible]; 214 Church Street.

Crown Company, Denver, Col.; P. [illegible], 214 Church St.

Cummings, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss J. [illegible], 214 Fifth Ave.

Curtis & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Bloom, [illegible]; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Dennis, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. D. Smith, horse goods; The Breslin.

Dewey, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Dodge & Olmsted Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. R. [illegible], notions; 31 Union Square; Hotel [illegible].

Dohme & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; [illegible], dry goods; Hotel [illegible].

Dunham, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss M. Shanahan, ready to wear; The Breslin.

Eagle, F. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; [illegible] Smith, colored dress goods; 76 Spring Street; St. Denis.

Eberle & Ebenrane, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss S. Boehrles, millinery; 315 Fourth Avenue; Hotel St. Denis.

Eisenlohr, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. D. Smith, horse goods; The Breslin.

Elder Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; E. A. Burke, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Elliott & Union Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Neal's clothing, shirts, and overalls; 43 Leonard Street.

Elsas, Reading, Penn.; H. Volk, cloaks, suits, and furs; 214 Church Street.

Empire C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Thompson, millinery; 55 White Street.

Conboy & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. O'Brien, millinery; 464 Broome Street.

Fall, C. S., Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Dornbusch, coats; 149 Fifth Avenue.

Fall, R., Company, Boston, Mass.; R. M. Cox, notions; 7 L. Lotus, rugs and carpets; R. Noyes, millinery; J. Bell, hosiery and underwear; W. Hebbard, boys' clothing; 16 West 22d Street.

Fall, S. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. F. Crane, [illegible]; R. L. Chamberlain, [illegible]; 101 North 8th Street.

Fancy Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gleissman, wash goods and [illegible]; 214 Church St.

Fashion Company, Denver, Col.; P. [illegible], 214 Church St.

Fechheimer, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss J. [illegible], 214 Fifth Ave.

Fechheimer, Chicago, Ill.; S. Bloom, [illegible]; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Fenton, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. D. Smith, horse goods; The Breslin.

Fiske, E. S., Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Fitch, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss [illegible], ladies' neckwear; Miss E. Rice, [illegible] goods; 70 Grand Street; Hotel Netherland.

Fitzgerald, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss [illegible], ladies' neckwear; Miss E. Rice, [illegible] goods; 70 Grand Street; Hotel Netherland.

Fleischmann Company, Cincinnati, O.; [illegible], 214 Church St.

Fleming, Reading, Penn.; H. Volk, cloaks, suits, and furs; 214 Church Street.

Fletcher, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Flint, Eddy & Co., Albany, N. Y.; [illegible], dry goods; Hotel [illegible].

Fogg, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Foley, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. D. Smith, horse goods; The Breslin.

Forbes, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. D. Smith, horse goods; The Breslin.

Fox, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. D. Smith, horse goods; The Breslin.

Frank, Reading, Penn.; H. Volk, cloaks, suits, and furs; 214 Church Street.

Frankel Brothers, Denver, Col.; P. [illegible], 214 Church St.

Fraser, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Frederick, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. D. Smith, horse goods; The Breslin.

Fuller, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. F. Crane, [illegible]; R. L. Chamberlain, [illegible]; 101 North 8th Street.

Gale & Blanchard Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Gallagher, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. D. Smith, horse goods; The Breslin.

Gardner, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Gates, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Gaynor, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. D. Smith, horse goods; The Breslin.

Gilbert, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.

Gilbert, Reading, Penn.; H. Volk, cloaks, suits, and furs; 214 Church Street

SECURING ADVANCEMENT.

¶ Getting on in the world, turning knowledge and experience into earning power, the desire for advancement and its fulfillment, are direct results of many Effective Situation Wanted advertisements in The New York Times.

¶ The ability to perform a task better than some one else, faithfulness to the trust, the inception and execution of new ideas, are the initial steps toward advancement—but "don't hide your light under a bushel." Make known your capabilities in a well-worded concise advertisement in The New York Times to the largest number of high-class employers.

¶ Go to any advertising agency or telephone Bryant 1000.

Lost

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST from auto going from Bronx to Arverne, L. I., Friday afternoon, between 3 and 5, red box containing ladies' dresses, shoes, &c.; liberal reward. Lewis, 959 Prospect Av., Bronx.

LOST—Near Fulton Ay. and 169th St., last Saturday, envelope containing jewelry, one diamond bracelet and four diamond rings; $100 reward; no questions asked. J. Weinstein, care of M. A. Hannes & Co., 31 West 26th St.

LOST—A ladies' black handbag on the 14th St. Line, between 4th Av. and Williamsburg Bridge, or Tompkins Line, Brooklyn, between 12 and 1 o'clock A. M. Tuesday. Kindly return same to 325 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Between Washington Place and 47th and Broadway, a gold (monogram "E. A. A.") fob charm. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Leon Mann Co., 715 Broadway.

LOST—A leather suit case, between 19th St., New York, and Coytesville, N. J.; marked "W. C." reward for immediate return. Telephone Chelsea 4172.

LOST—Gentleman's diamond solitaire ring, about 2½ carats. Finder will be suitably rewarded at room 1,707, 74 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.—Friday, gold locket with diamond on one side, G. H. M. on reverse, between Brooklyn and Polo Grounds; suitable reward. Moller, 1,100 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—On Broadway express, Subway, package containing order sheets to various cloak and suit manufacturers; reward. Weistaum Bros., 29 East 10th St.

LOST.—Monday night, between Cafe Lafayette and 45th St., diamond horseshoe pin; liberal reward; no questions. 43 East 27th St., Apartment 7, west.

LOST.—A silver-handled umbrella, marked M. A. L., in the vicinity of 72d St. and Broadway; reward. A. W. Riley, 140 West 69th St.

LOST—Aug. 27, pin, butterfly shape, 79th St. or Lexington-Lenox Avs. car; reward. 131 East 79th St.

LOST—$25 reward for return of pocketbook lost Aug. 28 in Crontona Park, containing gold watch and bracelet. Cohen, 1,813 Clinton Av.

LOST—Will party return black seal handbag taken from 418 West 118th? Contents valuable to owner only; may keep money. Chapman.

LOST.—Diamond pin, shaped like a question mark. Liberal reward if returned to C. Kenyon Company, 751 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Found

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

[illegible] 29, HUDSON & MANHATTAN [illegible]—HUDSON TUBES. Apply 137 [illegible] St. Tennis racket, spoons, book, purse, handkerchiefs, sheet music, 2 [illegible], parasol

Real Estate For Sale or To Let.

50c. a line 1 time; 65c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Manhattan.

[illegible] sale.—In the thirties, near 5th Av., plot [illegible]9; bargain. J. K. Van Vranken & [illegible]0 West 40th St., New York.

Queens.

[illegible] self at Beechhurst for $4,200 a 7-room [illegible] 2 full lots, with all improvements; 3 [illegible] from L. I. Sound; only 33 minutes from [illegible] Station, N. Y. City; fine bathing beach; [illegible]ks from station; a small payment down; [illegible] easy monthly payments; have 2 lots [illegible] very cheap. Brown, Box Y 148 Times.

Westchester.

[illegible]ete rental list of Fall houses, Mount Ver[illegible] and vicinity; all prices. Cooley & West, [illegible] Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phone 708.

[illegible]ilder must sell a few stucco houses at [illegible]hmont, near station and Sound, on terms [illegible]st. Bargains, Box 245 Times.

[illegible] looking for distinctive houses in a restricted residential park near station [illegible] trolleys to New York should apply for de[illegible] to Wallace-Appleton Company, Wald[illegible] Flushing, L. I.

New Jersey.

[illegible].—For profitable investments, develop[illegible] or home building; 2 6-acre plots, 1 30 [illegible] 40 acres 1 63 acres at "High and [illegible]ful" Chatham, N. J., adjoining Sum[illegible] Water, gas, electric light, sewer con[illegible] and trolley; Lackawanna Road; hour [illegible] station; excellent train service. [illegible], 100 Broadway.

[illegible] one of our little chicken farms, [illegible] at Fanwood, N. J.; balance on easy [illegible] payments; write for particulars and [illegible]road tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 [illegible]y.

[illegible] and $5 monthly will secure one of [illegible] large home-building plots at Fanwood. [illegible] right at depot; send for particulars and [illegible]road tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 [illegible]y.

[illegible] bungalow plot, covered with beautiful [illegible] trees, near depot, at Fanwood, N. J.; [illegible]x125; $300; monthly payments; free [illegible] tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 [illegible]y.

[illegible], N. J.; 10 minutes' walk from sta[illegible] 1 block from trolley; plot 25x175, for [illegible]worth double; easy terms; write for par[illegible] H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

[illegible], N. J.—New 9-room house and out[illegible], corner main roads, plot equal to [illegible]$5,000; or will divide to suit. O. Rocks, [illegible]ford, N. J.

[illegible]ve bungalow, braid new, large plot; [illegible]school and station; sacrifice $1,600; easy [illegible] minutes Lackawanna. Nicholson & [illegible]hurst, N. J.

[illegible].—Neat five-room cottage with acre of [illegible]; near station; hour out; $20 month. [illegible]com, 141 Broadway.

[illegible] sites with water front rights; $2 [illegible]es out; $45. Extraordinary, 223 Times [illegible].

[illegible]overed with fruit; house, 9 rooms, [illegible]bath, hennery. Frank Stevens, Ridge[illegible], N. J.

For Sale

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

[illegible]sed office furniture, desks, chairs, [illegible]iling cabinets, typewriters, safes, [illegible]letters, time clocks, mimeographs, [illegible]s, adding machines, addressing, book[illegible]partition. Nathan's, White St. and [illegible]roadway.

[illegible] partitions, telephone booths, tables, [illegible] wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures, [illegible] furniture all kinds. Plan Bros., 56-60 [illegible] Broadway.

Pianos and Organs

50c. a line 1 time; 65c. a line 3 times a week; $1.61 a line 7 consecutive times.

[illegible] sacrifice; must be sold; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHARTER CHANGES TO SUIT GAYNOR

Mayor Says Committee Has Notified Him That All His Recommendations Are Accepted.

NEW FEATURES OF DRAFT

Borough Presidents Join in Protest Against Centralization of Power—Finance Chapter to be Taken Up To-day.

Many vital amendments to the Cullen-Foley New York City Charter bill have been made by the Joint Cities Committee during the two days that body has been engaged in its private quarters at the Hotel Knickerbocker upon the work of perfecting that measure. Some of the amendments made to meet objections advanced at the public hearings were covered in a statement made public last night by the committee, but it is understood that there have been other amendments, too, which may not please the public as well when their purport becomes known at the introduction of the proposed new Charter at the deferred session of the Legislature next week.

Assemblyman James A. Foley, Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee and one of the most active members of the Charter Committee, called on Mayor Gaynor yesterday and had a talk with Him.

When he was leaving the City Hall to go home last night Mayor Gaynor said that the legislative committee had notified him earlier in the day that all the recommendations which he had made had been accepted by the committee, and that they will be incorporated in the various sections of the Charter whose provisions do not already contain the features desired by him. Asked if he had any further statement to make regarding the Charter, the Mayor said:

"No, not for a day or two. I believe I have covered about everything. The legislative committee notified me to-day that all my recommendations have been adopted, and that the changes are now being made by the draftsmen."

With a smile the Mayor added:

"What a Chamber of Horrors is in the heads of Bruere and Allen of the Municipal Research Bureau and some of our Citizens' Union friends regarding the Charter! The poor fellows think we are going to burn up all the records of the city, then loot the city and burn it down. Those capable of doing evil are always fearing evil of others."

Amendments Announced by Committee.

Here is a brief summary of the amendments announced by the joint Charter Committee last night:

The provision in the proposed Charter giving the Board of Estimate power to appropriate for emergency purposes sums aggregating not more than $2,000,000 to meet deficiencies in the annual budget has been changed, and it is provided that such appropriations must be passed upon by the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, as is the annual budget.

The Controller, under the amended version, will be able to issue special revenue bonds only with the consent of the Board of Estimate.

To meet objections made at the hearings a provision has been inserted making it mandatory on the Mayor to name the Controller as a member of the Board of Estimate Committee, under whose supervision the tentative budget is prepared.

Provision is made for the payment of all premiums on the sale of corporate stock into the general fund, instead of the sinking fund, as provided in the original Cullen-Foley Charter bill.

Changes have been made following the agitation which has been stricken out the provision that the expenses of the Public Service Commission is to be included in the city budget, leaving it to the Board of Estimate to make the appropriation for expenses in accordance with the requirements of the Rapid Transit act.

The section authorizing the Board of Estimate to name bonds and materials has been stricken out. Amendments have been made providing for departmental estimates, for departmental estimates before the Budget Commission of the Board of Estimate, as well as before the Mayor, and it is provided that notice of such hearings must be given by publication in the City Record.

The section providing for the designation of depositaries has been amended so that the Mayor, instead of the Board of Estimate, will have the power to designate depositaries, with the approval of the Appellate Division. This power is now distributed. The power to designate depositaries, with the Appellate Division, is an additional safeguard. It has been provided that the order must not be issued except upon twenty days' notice to the City Record.

The section providing for the publication of proposed amendments has been amended so that they must be made through the City Record instead of the newspapers, as at present. The necessary service of amendments to the Charter in the original Cullen-Foley bill, providing for the determination of controversies between departments by the Board of Estimate, with the approval of the Appellate Division, has been stricken out.

Opposed by Borough Presidents.

All the Borough Presidents joined yesterday in a formal protest, lodged with the Joint Charter Committee of the Legislature against the attempt in the Cullen-Foley bill to centralize powers in the Mayor at the expense of borough autonomy. The brief filed with the committee contains forty-five suggestions, and is signed by all the borough heads with the exception of President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, whose Commissioner of Public Works, Edgar V. Preble, signs the protest in Mr. McAneny's stead.

Among the suggestions made by the Borough Presidents are the following:

That the function of this proposed department remain as at present between the Building Superintendents of the various boroughs. They oppose giving the Fire Commissioner power over fire escapes and cellars, as provided in the proposed Charter.

That the Borough Commissioners' plan of appointment of buildings with a corps of inspectors at its head, is considered as already tested and found wanting